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REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
Canadian
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

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REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
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DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord LISGAR, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honor to lay before Your Excellency the report made to me by the Deputy Superintendent General of the Indian Branch of this Department, with such accounts and returns, as will enable Your Excellency to understand the working of that branch during the past year.

It will be perceived that the funds invested for the different bands in Ontario and Quebec are on the increase, and that the interest is regularly paid.

The Department has steadily kept in view the policy of the statutes to which it is bound to conform. The Indians everywhere have been encouraged to self-reliance and mental development. The schools already in existence have been sustained, and others have been established or aided.

A good deal of diversity of opinion exists among many of the more intelligent Indians, as to some clauses of the laws by which their affairs are regulated. A general council was held at Brantford during the past summer, and certain resolutions were passed, to which due weight will be given, should the Indian laws be revised.

I have endeavored to visit a certain number of the reserves in all the Provinces during the past summer, and to make myself, by personal observation and intercourse, familiar with the progress which has been made in Canada to elevate the aborigines ; and I am in hopes that during the current year something like an approach to the Canadian system may be introduced into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, February 2, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to place before you the tabular statements, detailing in the usual form the operations of the Indian branch of the Public Service, during the year which terminated on the 30th June last. The Acts framed in the years 1868 and 1869, relating to Indian affairs, were designed to lead the Indian people by degrees to mingle with the white race in the ordinary avocations of life. It was intended to afford facilities for electing, for a limited period, members of bands to manage, as a Council, local matters—that intelligent and educated men, recognized as chiefs, should carry out the wishes of the male members of mature years in each band, who should be fairly represented in the conduct of their internal affairs.

Thus establishing a responsible, for an irresponsible system, this provision, by law, was designed to pave the way to the establishment of simple municipal institutions. The statute 32 and 33 Vic, chap. 6, gives to the bands, by section 11, authority to frame rules and regulations subject to confirmation by the Governor in Council for :—

1st. The care of the public health.

2nd. The observance of order and decorum at assemblies of the people in General Council, or on other occasions.

3rd. The repression of intemperance and profligacy.

4th. The prevention of trespass by cattle.

5th. The maintenance of roads, bridges, ditches and fences.

6th. The construction, maintenance and repair of school houses, council houses, and other Indian public buildings.

7th. The establishment of pounds and the appointment of pound keepers.

It had been for some time evident, that among the educated Indians, a need had been felt for improvement in the conducting of matters of internal government ; this exhibited itself in expressions of dissatisfaction with the proceedings of chiefs holding office for life, and in some bands holding it by descent, who, however unprogressive and unfit, could not be removed except for gross misconduct. Nevertheless, the new plan of appointment has found, as yet, little acceptance with the Indian people in general. With the exception of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, they have evinced no desire to identify themselves with the proposed new order of things, or to give effect to it by applying for authority to hold elections.

There are, however, some bands who doubtless will avail themselves of the new mode of selecting chiefs, and are beginning to estimate its value. I had proposed to the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies of Walpole Island, and the Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, some six or eight years since, to elect a limited number of Councillors to manage their local business, as had previously been done by the Mohawks, and they carried out the proposition, and are satisfied with the improvement which it produced. The seeming apathy of others may be accounted for from the fact that the Indian mind is in general slow to accept improvements, until much time is consumed in discussion and reflection. And it would be premature to conclude that the bands are averse to the elective principle, because they are backward in perceiving the privileges which it confers.

As respects the largest and most influential Indian community in Canada, the Six Nations, their reluctance to accept the Act is attributable to the circumstance, that a council consisting of more than fifty chiefs, vacancies in whose ranks are filled up by descent, is the governing body, and although an outcry against arbitrary courses of procedure is occasionally raised, their numbers and the power they have long exercised uncontrolled, enable them to keep in subjection their people, who are rarely permitted to take part in discussions connected with the general welfare of the community.

The time must, however, arrive when the opinions and wishes of the majority will be consulted ; and were the votes of the whole adult population polled, I have no doubt that a very large majority would be in favor of an elective Council. Under the statute the life chiefs would remain members of the Council. There are in all the bands young in-

telligent men, who feel the injustice of being excluded from any voice in deliberations which materially affect their interests.

The Legislative enactments alluded to, concern also the tenure under which individual Indians hold their farm-lands, and the proposal to confer upon each member of a band, a more secure tenure by which, with certainty, to hand real estate down from the present proprietors to their descendants, requires to be better comprehended by those people before they can appreciate its advantages.

Very many, however, prefer trafficking one with another, often to the injury of their families, to being limited to a life interest. Their old system is now exhibiting its fruits, and we find families, consisting of active young men, actually without any land, while on the other hand a few cunning unscrupulous persons have by jobbery acquired possession of two or three times as much land as the proper quota. This requires a remedy, and the Act of 1869, when worked out as intended, will supply it; but time is requisite, and a system which had grown into existence before I joined the Department, and which did not prevent Indians leasing their farms to persons of other origin, instead of cultivating them for their families, has induced the tendency to indolence, and its concomitant misfortunes observable among so many people of Indian blood.

This must gradually be discontinued if they are to be made useful members of society. I am glad, nevertheless, to bear testimony to the commendable industry of many Indians, and I do not desire to disparage the endeavors made by them to farm successfully. The Agricultural Exhibition, held during the last season among the Six Nations, indicated progress, and the aid to purchase seed and agricultural implements, periodically supplied to several bands in Lower Canada, it is hoped will enable them the better to support their families in comfort. As hunting becomes less profitable agriculture takes its place, and this assistance, the better to enable them to carry it on, is important to all the bands.

Two of the Upper Canada bands, the one settled on the Christian Island and the other on Parry Island, applied to be provided with working oxen. This request was complied with, and Mr. Beatty, who has taken much interest in the Parry Island Indians, has informed me that the clearing, fencing and cultivating of land by them affords promise of material advancement.

The Appendix will exhibit the number, locality and the attendance of pupils at the Indian schools, aided and sustained by this Department.

The Mount Elgin Institution, situated on the reserve belonging to the Chippewas of the Thames, is now in active operation. Workshops, for the erection of which money was contributed from Indian funds, have been built; and it is believed that the instruction in mechanical arts, which was a condition upon which the establishment was entrusted to the Wesleyan Methodists' body, will result in important benefits to the bands, of which the young people, there educated, are members. The Lower Canada fund having admitted of increased assistance to the Indians of the Province of Quebec, they have been more liberally aided than in former years.

Regular medical aid to the Micmacs of the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence has been provided, and to the Montagnais Indians, of the north shore, among whom small-pox had appeared. A medical practitioner was sent to vaccinate those who had not previously been vaccinated. This precautionary measure has, it is trusted, been the means of averting serious ravages by that disease from those people.

At Caughnawaga, by contributing more freely to the salaries of the teachers of the Indian schools there, a large increase of pupils has occurred, and money has been supplied both there and at Lorette to be expended on the school buildings. The new Indian Church at the River Desert Settlement, in the Township of Manawaki, has been liberally assisted, with a view to its completion, and the road through the township improved at the expense of Indian funds. The Indian settlement in Manawaki progresses, and each head of a family has a farm lot assigned to him. And as a respectable periodical payment, derived from interest on timber sold, is divided among the band, it is hoped that the work of settlement will proceed at an accelerated pace. The reserve set apart in the Township of Viger, belonging to the Amalacites, formerly of Isle Verte, who had not

recently cultivated their reserve, having been surrendered for sale, the chief part of the lands therein have been disposed of at fair prices.

The larger portion of the lands at Lake St. John, in the Township of Ouatichouan, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 106, for the Montagnais Indians, of the Upper Saguenay and Tadousac, having also for the most part remained unoccupied, was surrendered for sale, but the disposal thereof was deferred in consequence of the fires. It is proposed to offer them for sale soon after the opening of spring, and thus a demand for land for actual settlement in that quarter will be supplied.

It is gratifying to report that in Nova Scotia, three Indian schools, the teachers of which are paid from Indian funds, have been brought into existence.

In New Brunswick but one school has yet been organized. It is hoped that others may be established in the course of the current year. In some Indian settlements, a desire for education is spreading, and so soon as it is sufficiently manifested, the proper steps will be taken to give effect to that desire. In regard to social and moral improvements in both of the maritime Provinces, it will be necessary to prevail with the small detached bands of Indians to consent to be collected in permanent locations, and to give up their migratory habits. If this were done, a limited number of more influential settlements could be formed where comfortable habitations could be provided, schools established, seed and implements supplied.

The population returns although not perfect, are sufficient to convey the satisfactory assurance that the apprehension, to which expression has often been given by uninformed persons, that the Indians of Canada are dying out is without foundation. On the contrary, they are on the increase. The increase is not very great, but it suffices to prove that sanitary arrangements and medical treatment, a larger degree of home comfort, with better food and clothing, the repression of intemperance, and such supervision as our local agents exercise are producing effects which encourage to further exertion.

With regard to the lands held for sale, the quantity disposed of during the year ending the 30th June, 1870, amounted to 14,374 acres; this quantity comprehended various town lots. The sum total of these sales was \$28,539 51. The amount received on old and new sales of land and timber amounted during the same period to \$61,455 09. The expenditure on the construction of roads and bridges was \$7,250 85; and on surveys, \$3,100. The additional quantity of land surveyed amounted to 89,540 acres. The total quantity of surveyed disposable Indian lands amounts to 697,584 acres. The comparatively small quantity sold within the year which terminated 30th June, 1870, is accounted for by the circumstance that the free grant system, instituted by the Government of the Province of Ontario, has attracted large numbers of settlers, some of whom probably would otherwise have taken up Indian lands.

The construction of roads and bridges in the Saugeen Peninsula, where complaint had been made that access to the lands and to market was difficult, have been pushed forward; and the contracts made have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. On the opening of spring, settlers will have a passable road, extending as far north as the rear boundary of the township of Eastnor, and before the close of the season of 1871, to the northern extremity of the Saugeen Peninsula at the well sheltered and commodious harbor of Tobor-Moray.

On the Manitoulin Island, the road commencing at Little Current has been extended from Manitowaning to Michael's Bay, and an extension laid out to the newly surveyed and fertile Township of Carnarvon.

The fine Township of Sandfield, which faces on the large inland Manitou Lake, is rendered easy of access by the construction of the section completed to Michael's Bay from Manitowaning.

The steamboat landing at the last-mentioned place has been much improved by the new wharf, a work which was built during the past season with monies supplied by the Department, and the communication by steamer has been of great advantage to the settlers.

The line of road in rear of the Sault St. Marie extending northerly through the

whole of the Goulais Bay and Batchewana Bay reserve, laid out by Provincial Surveyor Salter, will be proceeded with next spring. The land, in many parts, is well adapted for settlement, and the mills, for which machinery has been provided by Messrs. Harris and Jones, will no doubt form an additional inducement for the settlement of that large Indian tract, in which, besides farming lands and fisheries, valuable metals and minerals are believed to abound.

It will be perceived that the tabular statements exhibit a very much larger amount, as constituting the capital at the credit of Indian funds. This is occasioned (over and above investments derived from land and timber) by the capitalization of the old annuities payable periodically to various Indian bands, in consideration of cessions of land executed by them to the Crown.

The statement of office-work performed, exhibits a considerable increase of general business as compared with the amount of similar duty particularized in the report of the preceding year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent, Indian Affairs.

RETURN of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending the 30th June, 1870.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General....	Hon Joseph Howe.....	\$ cts. Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deputy Superintendent....	William Spragge.....	2,000 00	17th March, 1862..	Governor in Council.....	Appointed to Sur- veyor General's De- partment 1st Jan., 1829.	.....
Accountant.....	Chas. T. Walcott.....	1,400 00	1st Dec., 1859... ..	Governor General, by Order in Council, 17th March, 1862...	Appointed to Crown Land Department October, 1854.	.....
Corresponding Clerk	Lawrence VanKoughnet.	940 00	13th Feb., 1861....	do do	.....	.....
Clerk and Draughtsman...	J. P. M. Leccout.....	900 00	10th April, 1862 ..	Hon. Alex. Campbell	Appointed by Sir Jno. Colborne, Forest Warden, Township of Tyendinaga	.....
Clerk	S. G. Murray.....	800 00	1st June, 1866	do	Appointed to Pro- vincial Registrar Branch, 1st May, 1865.	.....
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. De Boucherville...	800 00	1st Jan., 1869.....	Sir E. P. Taché.....	.....	.....

Holds the office
combined with
that of Secretary
of State for the
Provinces.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and allowances and payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, for service at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what period Paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
C. Eastern Superintendency of U. Canada.	W. R. Bartlett	V S & Commissioner	\$ 1400 00	1st April '69 to 31st March '70	Indian land mgt. Fund	Governor General...	July 1, '58	at Toronto.
	A. Deacon	Clerk	680 00	do do	do do	Superintendent Gen.	do '64	do
	G. Garrett	Teacher	130 00	do to 31st Dec, 1869	Mohawks of Bot Quinté	Nom. by Board & appointed by Dept.	do	do
	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Missionary	600 00	do do	do do	Governor General...	do	do
	William Law	Teacher	50 00	do do	Chippewas of S. Island	Nom. by Board & appointed by Dept.	do	do
	G. Charles	Chief	47 73	17th Apr. '69 to 31st Mar. '70	do do	do	do	do
	S. Bigsail	Chief's Widow	17 53	Arrears of Salary	do do	do	do	do
	Miss E. Jeffry	Teacher	30 00	1st April '69 to 31st March '70	Chippewas of Beausoleil	do	do	do
	J. Assance	Chief	50 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	P. York	Interpreter	6 25	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Monage	Writer & interpreter	18 75	1st July, 1869, do	do do	do	do	do
	Miss E. Tilley	Teacher	36 68	19th Nov., do	do do	do	do	do
	Rev. G. H. Saunders	For S. Teacher	50 00	1st April, to do	Chippewas of Rama...	do	do	do
	Dr. G. W. Corbett	Medical attend'ce	100 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	Thos. Naningshikung	Chief	25 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. B. Naningshikung	Chief & interpreter	50 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	H. S. Jones	Teacher	100 00	do do	Chippewas of Saugeen	do	do	do
	Dr. H. Marselles	Medical attend'ce	4 10	15 days in quar. to 30 Jun. '69	do do	do	do	do
	J. Kadabegwon	Chief	100 00	1st April, '69, to 31st Mar. '70	do do	do	do	do
	H. H. Madwaash	do	50 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	C. George	Church Sexton	30 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	C. Kabbege	Interpreter	60 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. K. Jones	Councillor	10 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	D. Craddock	Teacher	50 00	do do	Chippewas of Nawash	do	do	do
	G. A. Tabigwon	Chief	30 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	William McGregor	do	100 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	F. Lamorandiere	Interpreter	100 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	Repsen. of G Vandash	Late Chief	22 73	1st April, '69, to 22d June '69	Mississ. of R & M lakes	do	do	do
	J. Rice	Secretary	20 00	31st Mar. '70	do do	do	do	do
	Robert Fandash	Messenger	5 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Whetung	Chief	25 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Jacobs	Messenger	10 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Johnson	Chief	50 00	do do	Mississaguas of Skugog	do	do	do
	Dr. W. Noden	Medical attend'ce	160 00	do do	do of Alnwick.	do	do	do
	J. Sunday, sen.	Chief	112 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Storm	Councillor	12 00	do do	do do	do	do	do
	J. Simpson	do	12 00	do do	do do	do	do	do

SCHEDULE of Salaries Paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Province, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, for Services at the Outposts and Stations.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Division.	Amount paid.	For what period Paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of appointment.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.					
	T. Fraser	Councillor	12 00	1st April, '69 to 31st Mar. '70	Mississaguas of Alnwick			
	W. Crow	do	12 00	do	do			
	Rev. J. Ivison	for Sexton & Wood	30 00	do	do			
	J. Sunday, jr.	Secretary	48 00	do	do			
West'n Superintendency ...	R. McKenzie	V S & Commiss'r	1000 00	do	I. Land management fund			
	Rev. H. P. Chase	Missionary	400 00	do	do			
	Rev. A. Jamieson	do	400 00	do	do			
	J. Wawanosh	Chief	250 00	do	Chippewas of Sarnia...			
	W. Wawanosh	Teacher & Interpreter	262 50	do	do			
	J. Cameron	Teacher	100 00	do	Chippewas of Walpole			
	W. N. Fisher	Councillor & In.	70 00	do	do			
	J. Natahwash	Councillor	20 00	do	do			
	T. Buckwheat	do	20 00	do	do			
	J. Greenbird	do	20 00	do	do			
	J. Wancush	Teacher	206 00	do	Chippewas of Thames.			
	J. Fisher	do	206 00	do	do			
	J. Henry	Interpreter	106 00	do	do			
	S. Brigham	Messenger	15 00	do	do			
	S. Maskinonge	do	15 00	do	do			
West'n Superintendency	Philip Jacob	Chief	100 00	do	Moravians of Thames.	Nom. by the Board & approved by Dept		
	Alfred A. Jones	Teacher	300 00	do	do	do		
	J. H. Crowley	do	250 00	do	Wyandottos of Anderton	do		
	Dr. H. Lambert	Medical attend'ce	80 00	do	do	do		
G. River Superintendency	J. T. Gillison	V S & Commiss'r	1400 00	do	Six Nations of G. River	Superintendent Gen. May 1, '62		
	H. Andrews	Clerk	800 00	do	do	Governor General Jan. 1, '65		
	R. H. Dee, M.D.	Medical attend'ce	1500 00	do	do	Nom. by the Board & approved by Dept		
	W. McCargo, M.D.	do	280 00	do	do	do		
	G. H. M. Johnston	Interpreter	400 00	do	do	do		
	J. McLean	Warden	200 00	do	do	do		
	D. Hill	Caretaker	20 00	do	do	do		
	D. Sawyer	Chief	129 89	do	Mississag's of the credit	do		
	George King	Interpreter	72 56	do	do	do		
	J. Chuhooh	Messenger	50 00	do	do	do		

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, out of Upper Canada Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Head Quarters.....	F. Talfourd	400 00	Indian Land Management Fund.
do	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00	do
do	Chief Oshaweenoo, grant	50 00	do
do	do blankets	1,289 71	do
do	Stationery, printing	269 34	do
do	Travelling expenses	440 38	do
do	Contingencies, rent, &c.	204 74	do
do	Telegrams	49 63	do
do	Postage	35 18	do
do	Advertising	465 60	do
do	Roads and bridges	5,820 05	do
do	Surveys	3,009 92	do
do	Grants to school houses	283 62	do
do	J. Wilson, commission	161 88	do
do	G. H. M. Johnson, Annuity	50 00	do
do	Messrs. May & Hurd, extra services ..	346 00	do
do	Sundries—Mounting maps, flag, law costs, Indian Dictionary, &c., &c.	652 03	do
do	Transfers to other accounts	6,671 62	do
Western Superinten- dency.....	Medicines and attendance, coffins, &c., per requisition of tribe	234 31	Chippewas of Sarnia.
do	Stationery	4 61	do
do	Allowance to Chapel Steward and Messenger	35 00	do
do	Percentage and land receipts	286 59	do
do	Pensions	200 00	do
do	Distribution	6,153 46	do
do	Bridge work and Materials	422 92	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	519 17	Chippewas of Walpole.
do	Distribution	1,866 04	do
do	Expenses, timber	49 20	do
do	Distribution	3,052 82	Chippewas of the Thames.
do	Coffins	20 00	do
do	Pensions	30 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	297 28	Moravians of the Thames.
do	Distribution	5,774 20	do
do	Refunds	31 98	do
do	Expenses of deputation	45 00	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
do	Law costs, Fishery Department	351 01	do
do	Distribution	3,423 76	do
do	Advertising	27 60	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	20 00	do
do	Interest on investment	101 90	William Wabback.
do	do do	76 41	James Menace.
do	do do	127 39	Nancy Maville.
do	Distribution	101 71	Munsees of the Thames.
Central and Eastern Superintendency....	Percentage on land receipts	69 23	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
do	Distribution	4,721 14	do
do	Insurance	39 40	do
do	Travelling expenses	66 80	do
do	Account of rent	34 20	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	44 45	Chippewas of Raina.
do	Distribution	2,216 56	do
do	Purchase of oxen	100 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	64 31	Chippewas of Beausoleil.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Central and Eastern Superintendency	Distribution	2,158 90	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
do	Purchase of oxen	120 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	28 13	Chippewas of Snake Island.
do	Distribution	1,027 93	do
do	do	2,626 61	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
do	do	447 97	Mississaguas of Skugog.
do	do	3,806 46	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
do	Wharf	75 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
do	Percentage on Land receipts	805 66	do
do	Pensions	40 00	do
do	Distribution	8,530 92	do
do	Survey	110 44	do
do	Roads and superintendence	316 00	do
do	Advertising	5 63	do
do	Refund	1 50	do
do	Improvements	140 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
do	Wharf	75 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	759 93	do
do	Pension	103 34	do
do	Medical attendance (Dr. W. Marseilles)	25 00	do
do	Distribution	10,133 32	do
do	Survey	110 44	do
do	Road and superintendence	316 00	do
do	Refunds	4 50	do
do	Advertising	5 63	do
Grand River Superin- tendency	Pensions	275 00	Six Nations of Grand River.
do	Sundries	225 76	do
do	Contingencies	203 46	do
do	Boy Peters	110 00	do
do	Fire losses	70 00	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	1,061 99	do
do	Distribution	40,345 51	do
do	Chief's board money	800 00	do
do	House rent	300 00	do
do	Building shed	336 00	do
do	Advertising	14 80	do
do	Coffins and funerals	32 25	do
do	Expenses of deputation to Ottawa	150 00	do
do	Insurance	12 50	do
do	Improvements	150 00	do
do	Pensions	185 05	Mississaguas of the Credit.
do	Contingencies	49 57	do
do	Distribution	5,574 73	do
do	Charities	60 00	do
do	Funerals	24 90	do
do	Percentage on land receipts	11 06	do
do	Sundries for church	13 50	do
do	Repairs to bridge	220 00	do
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	2,335 67	Ojibewas of Lake Huron.
do	do	203 20	do
do	do	42 20	Chief Dokis and his band.
do	do	1,996 14	Ojibewas of Lake Superior.
Cornwall Superinten- dency	Percentage on land receipts	64 28	Iroquois of St. Regis.
do	Distribution	2,422 35	do

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—Concluded.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Cornwall Superintendency.....	Wood for school	23 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Northern Superintendency.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	30 00	Batchewana Indians.
do	Distribution	208 06	do
Lake of Two Mountains do	Percentage on land receipts.....	6 00	Lake of Two Mountains.
do	Distribution	98 48	do
Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River	Percentage on land receipts.....	12 02	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
River Desert	Distribution	353 85	River Desert.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	686 06	do
Garden River Indians do	do do	77 84	Garden River Indians.
do	Distribution	110 47	do
Manitoulin Island	Refund	43 70	Manitoulin Island.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	147 52	do
do	Transfer.....	10 00	Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
do	Amount paid C. T. Dupont, balance of land purchase	59 75	do
do	Distribution	445 21	do
Western Superintendency.....	Insurance	92 60	Indian Schools.
do	Education and board	4,804 26	do
New Brunswick	Salary	250 00	New Brunswick Indians.
do	Relief	1,507 00	do
Nova Scotia.....	Blankets	706 65	Nova Scotia Indians.
do	Medical attendance, &c.....	732 87	do
do	Relief	6 75	do
Lake Nipissing	Distribution	115 00	Lake Nipissing Indians.
do	Percentage on land receipts.....	28 52	do
Manitoulin Island.....	Refund.....	71 00	General Fund Provisional Account.
Thessalon River.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	26 30	Thessalon River Reserve.
Megannattewan and Nayscoutyong Reserve	do do	11 99	Megannattewan and Nayscoutyong Reserve.
Spanish River.....	Refund.....	52 20	Spanish River.
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division	Distribution	596 68	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Lake Huron	Percentage on land receipts.....	14 80	Nishiguanga and his band.
Western Superintendency.....	Distribution	10 79	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
White Fish River, Lake Huron	Percentage on land receipts.....	16 80	White Fish River Reserve.
Lake Superior.....	do do	18 98	Fort William Band, Lake Superior.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st Feb., 1871.

**STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the year ending
30th June, 1870.**

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	655 24
do do	Grants to relieve distress	1,274 75
do do	Grants in aid of Schools and salaries of School Teachers	892 50
do do	Grant to River Desert Church	500 00
do do	Expenses re Surrenders, Ouatchouan, Isle Verte and Viger	152 80
do do	Travelling Expenses	106 46
do do	Vaccination	604 00
do do	Roman Catholic Missions	500 00
do do	Expenses re Durham Lands	289 35
do do	Indian Dictionary of Sautaux Tribe of Indians	150 00
do do	Medical Attendance, Micmacs of Restigouche	31 50
do do	Sarvey, Township of Viger	300 00
do do	Seed, Grain, &c	2,300 00
do do	Sundries, Stationery, taking Census, per centage, &c	283 37
		<hr/> 8,039 97

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.**

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1870, out of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Fund.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursement.	Amount Paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
		\$ cts.	
New Brunswick.....	Salary—Rev. J. C. McDrevitt	150 00	New Brunswick.
do do	do Rev. J. J. O'Leary	50 00	do do
do do	do Charles Meahan	50 00	do do
do do	Relief, &c., for Indians, County Victoria	40 00	do do
do do	do do Buctouche....	70 00	do do
do do	do do Carleton.....	80 00	do do
do do	do do York.....	120 00	do do
do do	do do Shediac	50 00	do do
do do	do do Westmoreland	160 00	do do
do do	do do Bathurst	65 00	do do
do do	do do Richibucto ..	120 00	do do
do do	do do Tobique.....	90 00	do do
do do	do do Northumberland	310 00	do do
do do	do do Restigouche .	100 00	do do
do do	do do St. John	50 00	do do
do do	do do Abousheyan .	152 00	do do
do do	do do Charlotte....	100 00	do do
Nova Scotia	Medical Attendance	692 98	Nova Scotia, Ind.
do do	Relief	46 64	do do
do do	Blankets	708 65	do do
		3,205 27	

NOTE.—The above amounts are those actually drawn by the Indian Office in Canadian Currency, during the period specified.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT of the Condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the balance at the credit thereof, on the 1st July, 1869, the Receipts and Payments, during the year ended 30th June, 1870, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances. 1st July, 1869.		Receipts.				Expenditure.				Credit Balances. 1st July, 1870.	
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest Grants, &c.	Transfers, &c.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	\$	cts.	\$
Albert Anthony	\$	7 18		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$
Abenakis of St. Francis		23 36	275 27	4 38		279 65						303 01
Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger		56 50		2 85		2 85						59 35
Batchewana Indians		2,742 91	295 28	241 49		536 77	208 06	30 00	238 06			3,041 62
Beausoleil Indians		43,566 32	580 49	2,250 00		2,830 49	2,440 58	64 31	2,504 89			43,891 92
Chippewas of the Thames		68,121 33		3,577 76		3,577 76	3,630 82		3,630 82			68,048 27
do Saugeen		174,938 92	7,813 07	9,530 36		17,343 43	9,573 59	806 66	10,380 25			181,902 10
do Samia		130,802 46	2,806 02	6,438 28		9,304 30	7,705 30	286 59	7,991 89			132,114 87
do Nawash		207,467 27	7,524 16	11,174 95		18,699 11	11,200 75	759 93	11,960 68			214,235 70
do Walpole		43,648 10	5,091 75	2,479 27		11,621 84	2,145 24	519 17	2,664 41			52,605 53
do Rana		45,975 07	1,099 19	2,376 14		3,475 33	2,541 56	116 38	2,657 94			46,792 46
do Snake Island		21,265 55	250 91	1,099 92		1,350 83	1,143 19	28 13	1,171 32			21,445 06
Durham Indians		607 66	580 00	19 82		599 82		58 00	58 00			541 82
General Fund, Provisional Account		1,745 19		34 31		34 31						641 97
Garden River Indians		1,714 31	581 00	97 57	10 00	688 57	71 90	459 80	530 80			1,902 96
Iroquois of St. Regis		31,469 32	778 51	85 83		864 44	110 47	77 84	188 31			2,330 44
do Caughnawaga		1,335 50	3 40	1,827 80		1,831 20	2,509 63		2,509 63			30,790 89
Indian Land Management Fund		206,064 65	602 36	78 83		681 19	596 68		596 68			1,420 01
Indian Schools		44,485 38	45 49	12,785 01	5,271 47	18,101 97	22,269 18	6,671 62	28,940 80			195,225 82
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		781 42	122 56	2,403 72		2,403 72	4,896 86		4,896 86			41,992 24
Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River		348 18		43 67		166 23	98 48	6 00	104 48			843 17
Lower Canada Indians		122,229 61	120 25	20 87		141 12		12 02	12 02			477 28
Lake St. John Indians		805 48	12 50	6,589 79		6,602 29	7,989 97		7,989 97			120,841 93
Lake Nipissing Indians		1,419 30	461 25	41 02		534 64						846 50
Moravians of the Thames		117,144 12	5,960 40	6,043 59		12,003 39	115 00	28 52	143 52			1,810 42
Mississaugas of the Credit		115,699 94	253 99	6,454 59		6,708 58	6,206 18	297 28	6,503 46			122,644 65
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté		92,045 69	2,667 60	5,061 03	9 30	7,737 93	5,611 54	231 06	7,245 44			115,163 08
Mississaugas of Alnwick		73,664 83	160 00	4,153 33		4,313 33	4,194 46		4,194 46			94,010 38
do Skugog		9,895 94		500 08		500 08	497 97	3 04	501 01			73,783 70
do Rice and Mud Lakes		53,512 34		2,707 58		2,707 58	2,709 34		2,709 34			9,895 01
Munsees of the Thames		2,661 51		135 70		135 70	101 71		101 71			53,510 58
Manace, James		1,519 21		76 42		76 42	76 41		76 41			2,695 50
Maiville, Nancy, alias Recollet		2,532 05		127 38		127 38	127 39		127 39			1,519 22
Manitoulin Island, unceded		33 83		1 73		1 73						2,532 04
												35 56

STATEMENT of the condition of the Indian Fund.—Continued.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1869.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.
		Land, Timber, &c.	Interest Grants, &c.	Transfers, &c.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.
Megannattewan and Nayscontyong Reserves	\$ cta. 55 80	\$ cta. 119 94	\$ cta. 6 92	\$ cta.	\$ cta. 126 86	\$ cta.	\$ cta. 11 99	\$ cta. 170 67
New Brunswick Indians (Dr. Bal. \$231 31)	.....	42 50	2,244 44	.....	2,286 94	1,750 34	.....	305 29
Nova Scotia Indians	2,000 30	179 76	2,480 00	.....	2,659 76	2,059 76	.....	2,600 30
Nishnangua and His Band, Lake Huron	.....	148 00	5 05	.....	153 05	.....	14 80	138 25
Ojibwas of Lake Huron	48,147 37	.....	2,528 64	.....	2,528 64	2,531 07	.....	48,094 94
do Superior	40,072 10	.....	2,000 45	.....	2,000 45	1,996 14	.....	40,076 41
Ojibwas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (ceded portion)	4,821 53	1,591 85	270 90	512 00	2,374 75	848 66	157 52	6,190 10
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench's deficit	806 29	.....	40 76	.....	40 76	.....	.....	847 05
Pottawatimies of Walpole Island.	67 49	48 80	34 68	2,520 80	2,604 28	10 79	.....	2,650 98
River Desert Indians	10,299 69	6,906 08	630 31	.....	7,536 39	353 85	686 06	16,796 17
Six Nations of the Grand River	809,332 16	11,663 23	45,712 67	220 00	57,595 90	47,650 28	1,061 99	818,215 79
Serpent River Reserve	144 79	.....	7 42	.....	7 42	.....	.....	152 21
Spanish River Indians	52 85	.....	0 70	.....	0 70	52 20	.....	1 35
Tetomonsis Chief and His Band	932 45	.....	56 66	.....	56 66	.....	.....	989 11
Thessalon River Reserve	258 47	263 00	13 59	.....	276 59	.....	26 30	504 76
Wyandots of Anderson	49,371 65	1,984 68	2,636 76	38 50	4,659 94	4,177 37	20 00	49,834 22
Wabunet, William	2,025 62	101 91	101 91	.....	101 91	101 90	.....	2,095 63
White Fish River Reserve	.....	172 00	3 80	.....	175 80	.....	17 20	158 60
William Fort Band	.....	189 80	.....	.....	189 80	.....	18 98	170 82
Total	2,538,748 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Less debit balance New Brun- swick Indians	231 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	2,538,517 68	61,455 09	147,314 58	12,632 89	221,402 56	167,388 10	12,632 89	180,020 99
								2,629,899 25

NOTE.—The above total balances include the capitalization of the annuities, &c. previously paid semi-annually, and will account for the seemingly large increase of Indian Funds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

Dr.	GOVERNMENT IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.				Cr.
1869. July 1..... 1870. June 30.....	To amount of balance..... To amount of receipts from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870.....	\$ cts. 2,538,517 68 208,769 67 2,797,287 35	1870. June 30..... " " " "	By amount of payment between 1st July, 1869, and 30th June, 1870..... By amount of balance.....	\$ cts. 167,388 10 2,629,899 25 2,797,287 35

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ending
30th June, 1870.

No. of acres.	No. of Town Lots.	To what Tribe belonging.	Comprising No. of Sales.	Amounts of Principal.	Average rate per acre.	
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
3,188	.....	Chippewas of Saugeen and Nawash'....	46	6,169 50	1 93	{ Reckoning } Town Lots as half of an acre.
52	62	Six Nations.....	49	6,904 76	83 19	
236	.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	3	280 50	1 19	
.....	13	Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe.	13	640 00	49 00	Per lot.
100	.....	do do ..	1	400 00	4 00	
148	.....	do do ..	3	592 00	4 00	
.....	25	Chippewas of Sarnia.....	10	1,960 00	78 40	Per lot.
24	.....	Batchewanning Bay Indians.....	1	4 80	0 20	
160	.....	Garden Bay Indians	2	32 00	0 20	
5,997	.....	Ojibewas & Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	51	1,813 45	0 30	
949	.....	Fort William Band, Lake Superior	3	474 50	0 50	
3,520	.....	Township of Viger.....	43	9,268 00	2 63	
14,374	100		225	28,539 51		

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on 30th June, 1870.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated No. of acres.	Average value per acre.
			\$ cts.
Albemarle.....	Saugeen Peninsula.....	19,805	2 50
Amabel.....	do.....	7,359½	2 50
Keppel.....	do.....	939	2 50
do.....	do.....	589	2 50
Half Mile Strip.....	do.....	406	2 50
Sarawak.....	do.....	85	2 50
Indian Reserve, Cape Croker.....	do.....	425	1 00
Eastnor.....	do.....	51,492	1 00
Lindsay.....	do.....	69,084	1 00
St. Edmund.....	do.....	66,720	1 00
Macdonald.....	Lake Huron, North Shore.....	18,401	0 20
Awere.....	do.....	21,544	0 20
Fenwick.....	do.....	17,168	0 20
Kars.....	do.....	10,328½	0 20
Pennefather.....	do.....	17,894	0 20
Dennis.....	do.....	3,518	0 20
Neebing.....	Lake Superior, Batchewaning Bay.....	20,660	0 20
Pai Poonge.....	do.....	43,846	0 20
Herrick.....	do.....	7,205	0 20
Fisher.....	do.....	12,241	0 20
Tilley.....	do.....	13,261	0 20
Haviland.....	do.....	3,821	0 20
VanKoughnet.....	do.....	2,800	0 20
Tupper.....	do.....	2,800	0 20
Archibald.....	do.....	2,980	0 20
Tyendinaga.....	Bay of Quinté.....	6,929	2 50
Oxford.....	County of Kent.....	215	4 68
Thorah Island.....	Lake Simcoe.....	705	4 00
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron.....	25,071	Agricultural lands, 20 cents per acre. Mineral lands, \$1 per acre.
Howland.....	do.....	17,853	
Shequiandah.....	do.....	25,959	
Billings.....	do.....	35,299	
Assiginack.....	do.....	28,740	
Campbell.....	do.....	38,980	
Carnarvon.....	do.....	38,395	
Allan.....	do.....	22,075	
Tehkumah.....	do.....	17,888	
Sandfield.....	do.....	24,067	
		697,548	

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

PROVISION RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1870, for Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a money commutation is received from the Imperial Government, through the Commissariat Department of Canada.

Tribe.	Denomination.	Number of persons.	Amount paid, sterling.	Remarks.
			£ s. d.	
St. Francis	Women, half rations.....	2	2 12 3	For quarter to 30th September, 1869.
do	do	2	2 12 3	do 31st December, 1869.
do	do	2	2 11 0	do 31st March, 1870.
do	do	2	2 11 8	do 30th June, 1870.
	Total.....		10 7 2	

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 21st February, 1871.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1869 and 1870.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1869.	Population in 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames..... (529 in 1868)	No returns.	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	594	612	18	.....
Moravians of the Thames.....	268	273	5	.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	73	73	0	.....
Chippewas, Pottawatamies, and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	793	798	5	.....
Chippewas of Sarnia	544	552	8	.....
do Snake Island.....	127	128	1	.....
do Rama	277	270	.....	7	
do Christian Island.....	199	191	.....	8	
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes	315	310	.....	5	
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	700	725	25	.....
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	207	203	.....	4	
Ojibways of Sandy Island	187	195	8	.....
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	300	296	.....	4	
do Cape Croker.....	362	342	.....	20	
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island.	75	76	1	.....
Six Nations on the Grand River	2,810	2,869	59	.....
Mississaguas, late of the River Credit, now on the Grand River	215	192	.....	13	
Odahwahs, or Padahwadamies, of Christian Island.....	44	39	.....	5	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,475	1,502	37	.....	As enumerated on the pay lists.
do Lake Huron.... (1846 in 1868)	No returns.	.....	.....	.....
Manitoulin Island Indians.....	1,604	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake Indians	No returns.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,601	1,650	49	.....
do St. Regis	822	843	20	.....
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains.....	396	395	.....	1	
River Desert Indians.....	95	109	14	.....
Abenakis of St. Francis (Yamaska)	267	264	.....	3	
do Becancour	72	72	.....	.....
Hurons of Lorette	317	329	12	.....
Amalecites of Viger.....	.....	91	.....	.....
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
do Maria.....	No returns.	.....	.....	.....
Montagnais of Point Bleu and Chicoutimi.....	.....	254	.....	.....
do Moisie and Seven Islands....	189	195	6	.....
do Betsiamats	584	595	11	.....
do Grand Cascapédiac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do River Godbout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naskapecs of the Lower St. Lawrence.....	2,860	according to returns last received.	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the different Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1869.	Population in 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Province of Nova Scotia.					
Indians of Annapolis.....	70	Mr. S. P. Fairbanks, the Agent for Indian Affairs at Halifax, by letter of the 30th January, 1871, states that there are in his possession no returns of the Indian population since those taken in the year 1866, but that he has "enquired of a great many of the Indians, as well as white inhabitants, and cannot learn that their numbers are decreasing."
do Colchester.....	60	.....	.....	.....
do Cumberland.....	75	.....	.....	.....
do Digby.....	65	.....	.....	.....
do Guysborough.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do Halifax.....	110	.....	.....	.....
do Hants.....	90	.....	.....	.....
do Kings.....	100	.....	.....	.....
do Lunenburg.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do Pictou.....	195	.....	.....	.....
do Queen's.....	110	.....	.....	.....
do Shelburne.....	55	.....	.....	.....
do Antigonish.....	180	.....	.....	.....
do Yarmouth.....	50	.....	.....	.....
do Cape Breton.....	180	.....	.....	.....
do Inverness.....	70	.....	.....	.....
do Richmond.....	160	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	115	.....	.....	.....
Province of New Brunswick.					
Indians of Restigouche.....	68	59	9	
do Shediac.....	51	63	12	
do Northumberland.....	410	415	5	
do Indian Village, Indian Point, opposite Fredericton.....	290	
do County Gloucester.....	39	
do Kent.....	272	265	7	
do Tobique and Little Falls.....	173	173	
do Dorchester.....	
do Carleton.....	40	20	20	

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA, February 21st, 1871.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada, derived from the latest Reports received at this Office.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	R. E. Tupper.....	\$ cts. not known	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	21	13	34	A Boarding School, the boys also taught trades and farming. Girls, housewifery and tailoring etc.
Moravians of the Thames.....	John G. Bryson.....	300 00	Funds of the Band	27	14	41	
Wyandots of Anderton.....	James H. Crowley.....	250 00	do do	8	9	17	
Chippewas, of Sarnia.....	William Wawanash	250 00	do do	20	13	33	
Chippewas and Potawatomies, of Walpole Island	James Cameron.....	300 00	\$100 from Funds of Band				
			\$200 Church Mission	35	12	47	
Chippawas of the Thames	Jos. Wancush.....	200 00	Funds of the Band	20	13	33	
do do	Joseph Fisher.....	200 00	do do	13	9	22	
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	George Hall.....	200 00	Funds of the Tribe.....	16	12	28	
do do	S. J. Dowling	200 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	26	25	51	
Mississaguas of Lake Seugog	Miss Cathey.....	150 00	do do	8	4	12	
do Mud Lake	George Crook.....	400 00	New England Company	23	19	42	
do Alnwick	Miss Barry.....	200 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	26	18	44	
do Rice Lake	Rev. R. Brooking	185 00	do do	15	8	23	
Chippewas, of Cape Croker	D. Craddock.....	250 00	\$200 Ch. of Eng. Soc. &				
do Rama.....	Miss E. Barrett.....	250 00	\$50 funds of Band.....	27	18	45	
do			\$150 Wesleyan Missionary Society and \$50 funds of Band	32	15	47	
do Snake Island	William Law	250 00	\$200 Wesleyan Missionary Society	13	6	19	
do Georgina Island	Charles Grylls	160 00	Wesleyan Miss. Society	15	11	26	
do Christian Island	Miss E. Tilley	200 00	\$100 funds of Band and \$100 Wesleyan Missionary Society	15	12	27	
Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinte.....	Charles Irvine.....	200 00	Funds of the Tribe.....				
do do	Lydia Hill (Indian)	160 00	do do				No returns.

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STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools, within the Dominion of Canada, &c.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per Annum.	From what funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.							
Ojibwas of Shawanaga.	No School at present	250 00	Funds of the Band.	19	10	29	Wesleyan Society are arranging for a School.
Mississaugas, of the New Credit on the Grand River.	John A. Wood.	250 00	do do	21	11	32	
Six Nations, of the Grand River, No. 1.	T. Griffiths and I. Barfoot	250 00	New England Society.	45	45	90	A Boarding School.
do	Richard Yeoward.	200 00	do do	9	21	30	
do	George Martin.	200 00	do do	11	17	28	
do	J. A. Joseph.	200 00	do do	9	13	22	
do	Daniel Simons.	200 00	do do	4	11	15	
do	Z. Beaver.	200 00	do do	6	14	20	
do	Miss Diamond.	200 00	do do	10	10	20	
do	Miss Crombie.	200 00	do do	11	14	25	
do	Miss Powles.	200 00	do do	7	17	24	
do	Jos. Hill.	200 00	do do	9	14	23	
Manitoulin Island	Miss Andreout & Assistants.	300 00	Indian Funds.	91	71	162	\$200 were contributed from Indian funds towards building School-house at Port William.
Indians of Wikwemikong.	Jos. Jennesseau do	300 00	Congregational Church	15	15	30	
do	Wm. Barrel. } Educated	300 00	do do	no return	no return	s.	
do	Peter Gezick. } Indians.	300 00	\$50 funds of Indians and \$250 New England Soc	41	22	63	
do	William Stinson.	not known	Church of England	no return	no return	School closed at Little Current in June, 1868.
Garden River Indians.	Mrs. Chance.	do	Roman Catholic Church	27	17	41	
Fort William Indians, of Lake Superior	Miss Josephine Martin and two other Nuns.	150 00	Indian Funds.	30	No return.
Manitoulin Island Indians, at Little Current	Miss Connolly	160 00	\$150 Lower Canada Indian Fund and \$10 Bureau of Education.	24	20	44	
Golden Lake Indians, County of Renfrew	Miss Victoria Lepage.	150 00	\$150 Lower Canada Indian Funds.	....	....	....
do	Miss H. Pritchard	....	....	....	....	....
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
do	do	No return.

do Maria.....	Unfrères des Ecoles Chrétiennes.....	not known	Seminary of Montreal.....	37	37
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	Une Soeur de la Charité.....	do	do do	28	28
do do	Deux Soeurs de la Charité.....	do	do do	66	137
Iroquois, of Caughnawaga.....	Mr. and Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher.....	300 00	Lower Canada Indian Funds.....	21	35
Abenakis, of St. Francis.....	B. Desfosse.....	150 00	Department of Instruction.....	6	8
do do	S. Annance.....	200 00	\$100 L. C. Indian funds.....	43	98
River Desert Indians.....	Soeurs Ste. Gertrude and Margaret Mary.....	150 00	L. C. Indian Fund.....	23	50
Betimitis Indians.....	Rev. C. Arnaud.....	200 00	L. C. Indian Funds.....	23	23
Iroquois, of St. Regis.....	Mrs. Powell.....	124 00	Department of Education.....	26	26
Hurons, of Lorette.....	No. 1, Jos. G. Vincent.....	114 00	do do	none	none
Indians, of the Moisie and Seven Islands.....	" 2, Miss L. Dubée.....				
	No Regular School.....				
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.					
No Indian Schools up to 30th June, 1870, but since that date, three Indian Schools have been established on the Bras d'Or Lake Reserve, Cape Breton, towards which contribution from Indian Funds is made.....					
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.					
Indians of Tobique and Little Falls, in the County of Victoria.....	Charles Meahan.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	11	24
Indians, of Shediac.....	Frank Bernard.....	not known	Not known.....	13	24

No regular School. The Missionary instructs the Indian youth.

\$100 per annum are also paid from Lower Canada Indian funds. By letter of 21st January, 1871, The Very Rev. Vicar General Langevin states that "the Indian parents all read and write, and teach themselves their children, so that there are as many schools as families in their midst."

INDIAN OFFICE,
February 21st, 1871.

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1869-'70.....	2,023
" " " 1868-'69.....	1,686
Increase in 1869-'70.....	337
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1869-'70.....	1,155
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,071
Increase in 1869-'70.....	84
Extra entries on account of Letters in 1869-'70.....	1,172
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,109
Increase in 1869-'70.....	63
Total number of entries in Registry Book in 1869-'70.....	4,350
" " " " " 1868-'69.....	3,866
Increase of entries in 1869-'70.....	484
Number of Letters written and entered in 1869-'70.....	1,731
" " " " 1868-'69.....	1,531
Increase in number of Letters written and entered in 1869-'70.....	200
Number of Reports entered as made in 1869-'70.....	130
" " " " 1868-'69.....	170
Decrease in number of Reports in 1869-'70.....	40
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23rd Vict., Cap. 2, during the year 1869-'70.....	75
Number of Assignments registered under the Act, 23rd Vic., Cap. 2 during the year 1868-'69.....	59
Increase in number of Assignments registered in 1869-'70.....	16

W. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 21st Feb., 1871.

1872.

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REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

Ending June 30, 1871



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 30, AND 31 RIDEAU STREET,
1872.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord LISGAR, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The acquisition of the North West Territories, the organization of the Province of Manitoba, and the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion, widely extend the sphere of operations of the Indian Branch of this Department, and must ultimately throw upon it a great increase of labour and responsibility. Before long the general system of management, tested by the experience of the two Canadas, must be, in whole or in part, extended to those Provinces ; but in the meantime my attention has been directed to such measures as appeared to press for immediate consideration and adjustment.

In anticipation of the movement of troops across the country lying between Thunder Bay and Manitoba, in 1870, agents were employed to visit the Indian Tribes along the route, to conciliate them by presents, and to assure them that while a peaceful right of way for Troops and Emigrants only was required, the Government would be prepared, at a convenient season, to compensate them for their friendly co-operation, and to cover by a Treaty any lands which they might be willing to part with and the Government deemed it politic to acquire.

These conciliatory measures were eminently successful, and the troops and employées of the Government passed to and fro without obstruction.

In the spring of 1871, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esq., was selected as General Indian Agent, to make Treaties with the Indian Tribes and to represent the Government and this Department in the North West. The Reports to, and Orders in Council, with the letters of instruction addressed to Mr. Simpson, which follow in their order, will explain

the policy of the Government, and the steps taken by the Department to carry it out. Mr. Simpson's reports of the 30th July and 3rd November, 1871, are given below, together with the Accounts and Pay Lists, from which Your Excellency can ascertain the first cost of these diplomatic arrangements, and the extent of the annual payments which they involve.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, in Council, on the 25th April, 1871.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memo: dated 17th April, 1871, from the Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces, recommending the appointment of Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, Esq., as Indian Commissioner, and submitting certain suggestions in respect to his Salary, duties, &c., and they respectfully advise, that Mr. Simpson be appointed as recommended, and that the suggestions contained in the said memorandum be approved and carried out.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,
C.P.C.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces calls the attention of the Privy Council to the Despatches laid from time to time before the Council from the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, having reference to Treaties and arrangements with the Indians in the North West, and to his suggestion that a Commissioner should be appointed to conduct the necessary negotiations in the Spring.

He respectfully suggests that this branch of the Public Service should be confided to Mr. Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, who should be styled Indian Commissioner, receiving his instructions from, and reporting to this Department.

That the salary of this officer, should be fixed at \$2,000, with such reasonable allowance for travelling expenses as may hereafter be assigned by order in Council.

That the Commissioner be instructed to confer, from time to time, with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who will consult and co-operate with him. Where they agree they will report jointly. Should they differ, the grounds of disagreement must be distinctly stated.

That the attention of the Commissioner be directed to the necessity of arranging with the Bands inhabiting the Tract of Country between Thunder Bay and the Stone Fort, for the cession (subject to certain reserves such as they should select) of the lands occupied by them.

The Secretary of State also suggests that as the Bands, lying along this route, conducted themselves peaceably, and offered no obstructions to the expeditionary Force sent through their Country last Summer, the provisions promised them last year, should be sent to Fort Francis and the Lake of the Woods, early in the Spring, as an earnest of the friendly disposition of the Government.

It is also further submitted that it will add much to the usefulness of the Commissioner among the Indian Tribes, if he be allowed to wear an uniform, without which they are slow to believe that any one, having the Queen's authority, can be sent to treat with them.

JOSEPH HOWE,

17th April 1871.,

 DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 28th April, 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency, the Governor-General, in Council, authorizing the appointment of Mr. Wemyss McKenzie Simpson, as Indian Commissioner, to treat with the several Tribes of Indians between Thunder Bay, and the Stone Fort.

Mr. Simpson's Commission is being prepared, and will be sent to him at an early day.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secy. of State.

The Honorable

A. G. Archibald,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Fort Garry.

 DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 5th May, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, herewith, a Commission under the Great Seal, appointing you Indian Commissioner to conduct negotiations and make Treaties with the Indian Tribes in the North West, with the powers and authorities specially set forth in the Commission.

Your instructions, as to your duties as Commissioner, will be sent to you from time to time from this Department, and to it you will address your official reports.

Your Salary as Commissioner, has been fixed at \$2000 per annum, to commence from the date of your Commission, with such reasonable allowance for travelling expense as may hereafter be fixed by His Excellency, in Council.

You will confer from time to time with the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, on all matters connected with your duties as Commissioner, and you will endeavour as much as possible to co-operate with him.

As soon as you have completed your labours at Fort Francis, as a Commissioner, jointly with Mr. Dawson and Mr. Pether; (for with the Indians in that neighbourhood it will be necessary first to deal) you will without loss of time proceed to Fort Garry, to confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and enter upon your duties, as sole Commissioner with the Indian Tribes to the West of the Province.

His Excellency having appointed you Lieut-Colonel of the Regimental Division of Algoma, it will be well that in your official interviews with the Indians, you should wear the Uniform to which you are entitled as a Militia Officer of that rank.

I enclose a printed copy of Lieut. Butler's report of his journey from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House and back, as the information it contains about the Indians in the West may be useful to you in negotiating with them.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secy. of State.

W. M. Simpson, Esq., M. P.,
Sault Ste. Marie.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 6th May, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose a Commission under the Great Seal, authorizing you jointly to treat with the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians of the Ojibbeway Nation, for the surrender of their lands to the Government.

Those lands are assumed to cover the area from the water shed of Lake Superior to the North West Angle of the Lake of the Woods, and from the American border to the height of land from which the streams flow towards the Hudson's Bay.

One object which the Government have in view in seeking the surrender of this tract of Country is to make the Route now being opened from Thunder Bay to Manitoba secure for the passage of Emigrants, and of the people of the Dominion generally. They also desire to throw open to settlement any portion of the Land included in this area which may be susceptible of improvement and profitable occupation.

As opinions vary very much as to the extent of arable land from which any income may be derived, the Government must depend very largely upon the exercise of your judgment in fixing the price to be given. The powers intrusted to you are large, and they should be used with constant reference to the responsibility which the Government owes to Parliament and to the Country for the judicious and economical expenditure of the funds and supplies intrusted to your charge. It should therefore be your endeavor to secure the cession of the lands upon terms as favorable as possible to the Government, not going as far as the maximum sum hereafter named unless it be found impossible to obtain the object for a less amount.

The number of Indians assumed to inhabit this tract of Country, is estimated at about 2,500, and the maximum amount which you are authorized to give, is twelve dollars per annum for a family of five, with a discretionary power to add small sums in addition when the families exceed that number. In fixing this amount, you must not lose sight of the fact that it cannot fail to have an important bearing on the arrangements to be made subsequently with the tribes further West.

The Finance Minister will arrange with the Hudson's Bay Company, to supply you with funds to the extent of \$6,000, which may be required during the progress of your negotiations.

It is desirable that you should be at Fort Francis not later than the middle of June, as the Indians usually assemble there about that time. In order, however, to assure a full attendance of the Indians next month, Mr. Commissioner Pether will, on receipt of this communication, send out runners to notify the Indians of the proposed meeting. Any provisions, stores or presents sent up last year for the Indians, but not expended, will be available for the purpose of your negotiations, and Mr. Commissioner Dawson is hereby authorized to arrange (with the sanction of the Minister of Public Works,) to purchase and forward to Fort Francis as early in June as possible, such additional provisions, clothes, &c., as the Commissioners may require for the purpose of their negotiations.

The chiefs clothing and flags provided last year, will also be at your disposal, as well as four additional suits of chiefs clothing and flags, which Mr. Dawson will take with him.

I enclose for your information a copy of the surrender negotiated by Mr. Robinson in 1850, of the Indian Lands round Lake Superior, assumed to be rich in minerals, and extending to the height of land which separates the tract conceded from the Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I may mention that I am informed that in the old Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, the highest price paid for the finest lands has seldom, if ever, exceeded four dollars per head per annum, to the Band with which the treaty was made.

Another point to which I wish to call your attention is the policy of restricting as much as possible the amount to be paid in money. It has been represented to the Government that money is but little used by the Band with whom you will negotiate,

and that provisions and clothing are much more highly prized. There is a danger too that, should money become plentiful among those people, traders will bring spirits into the settlement and demoralize and destroy the Indians.

One part of your duty and by no means the least important, will be to select desirable reserves for the use of the Indians themselves, with a view to the gradual introduction of those agencies which in Canada, have operated so beneficially in promoting settlement and civilization among the Indians.

In accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Commissioner Simpson, the Minister of Public Works has been authorized to erect a house and a store at Fort Francis, on such site and of such dimensions as you may think necessary for the shelter and protection of the supplies sent there, and for other purposes connected with your mission.

It is very desirable that the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba should be kept advised from time to time of your movements as he may possibly think it advisable to meet the Commissioners at Fort Francis, and to lend you the aid of his counsel and co-operation.

You will be good enough to report to this Department at least once a month, and always advise me where return letters are most likely to reach you.

Identical letters are sent to each of the Commissioners in order that each may have timely notice of his appointment, and be able to make such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary before the meeting.

The Commission and draft treaty referred to in the letter, are sent under cover to Mr. Simpson, as being the person first named in the Commission.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

W. M. Simpson, Esq., }
S. J. Dawson, Esq., }
Robert Pether, Esq. }

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 6th May, 1871.

SIR,—Referring to the order in Council of the 26th ultimo, (of which I am advised a copy has been furnished you), respecting the appointment of Commissioners to treat next month with the Indians at Rainy Lake, may I suggest you to have the goodness to give Mr. S. J. Dawson, of your Department, (being one of the Commissioners above referred to,) authority to arrange for the purchase, &c., of such provisions, clothing &c., as are authorized by the said order in Council, and as the Commissioners may require during their negotiations with the Indians. May I also request, that you will give Mr. Dawson authority to see to the early construction at Fort Francis, of the small House or store authorized by the Order in Council.

This Department will of course be prepared to direct the payment of the amount expended by Mr. Dawson, in the purchase of provisions, clothing, and in the construction of the store.

I have, the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

The Honorable
H. L. Langevin, C. B.,
Minister of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES.

Ottawa, 9th May, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. W. M. Simpson, M.P., together with a copy of a letter addressed to that gentleman, and Messrs. S. J. Dawson, and Pether. The former contains the instructions given to Mr. Simpson, as "Indian Commissioner," and the latter contains the instructions given to that gentleman and the two others above named as Joint Indian Commissioners for certain purposes. I also enclose a copy of a Report of Mr. S. J. Dawson, (one of the above named Commissioners,) on the subject of the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians. The Report is interesting for the information it affords respecting the particular Band of Indians with whom the Joint Commissioners have to deal.

The accompanying letters sufficiently explain the scope of the Commissions and the powers and duties of the Commissioners. They also indicate the position and duties of the Commissioners with reference to you as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. His Excellency feels satisfied that you will in every way in your power give the Commissioners the benefit of your counsel and support in conducting the important and difficult negotiations intrusted to their management by the Government.

I have, the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State.

for the Provinces.

The Honorable

A. G. Archibald,

Lieutenant-Governor, Fort Garry.

SAULT ST. MARIE.

6th June, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 17th May and also a package containing 4 flags for distribution among the Indians of the Red River Territory.

Mr. S. J. Dawson passed this to-day for Fort William and handed me my Commission. I shall leave by the steamer *Chicora* on Friday and hope to find Mr. Dawson ready to accompany me to Fort Francis. I sent word to Mr. Pether to assemble the Indians about the 25th instant.

Would you kindly send my pay for last year to my wife having the cheque cashed into small bills and remitted by mail registered.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON.

The Hon. Joseph Howe,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Indian Branch,

Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Silver Heights, May 28th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 262 under date of the 9th instant enclosing copy of a letter addressed to Wemyss M. Simpson, M.P., together with a copy of a letter addressed to that gentleman and Messrs. S. J. Dawson

and Pether; also of a report of Mr. S. J. Dawson on the subject of the Saulteaux and Lac Seul Indians.

His Excellency the Governor General may rest assured that I shall, in every way in my power aid the Commissioners in conducting the important and difficult negotiations intrusted to their management.

I had previously received, enclosed in an envelope addressed to me by Mr. Meredith, a letter for Mr. Pether, which I have forwarded to that gentleman by an Indian of the neighbourhood of Fort Francis who is returning to his home.

Yesterday the messenger, whom I had sent to the Lake of the Woods Indians, with letters informing them of the intentions of the Government, as to the treaty with them, and warning them not to come here, returned bringing me a report that the Indians were gratified to receive the letters and would await patiently the arrival of the Commissioners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

for the Provinces,

Ottawa.

FORT FRANCES,

11th July, 1871

SIR,—We have the honor to inform you that we have had repeated interviews with the Saulteaux tribe of the Ojibbeway Indians, at Shebandowan Lake, and at this place.

The Indians, in anticipation of negotiations being entered into with them, had collected in larger numbers than usual, and we had, in consequence, a favorable opportunity of explaining the intentions of the Government as to obtaining a surrender of their Territorial rights. They preferred claims in regard to promises which had heretofore been made to them, for "right of way" through their country. These we admitted to a limited extent and have made them presents in provisions and clothing, we are also to pay them a small amount in money, and it is fully and distinctly understood, by the Indians, that these presents and payments are accepted by them as an equivalent for all past claims whatever.

The Government is thus, at the present moment, clear of any Indian claim for the past, in the section of country intervening between the Height of Land and the Lake of the Woods.

A deputation of Indians from Lac Seul has also met us here, and, through it, we have informed the Indians of that section, that they will be parties to the treaties to be entered into and partake in their advantages.

Various causes have prevented us from entering into a formal and permanent arrangement with the Indians at present.

In the first place, it was necessary that they should be afforded time in which to deliberate calmly on the various points to be embraced in a Treaty, and, in order that they might be informed as to what would be expected of them, we have explained to them fully the views of the Government, stating that they would be called upon to surrender their Territorial rights; that reserves of land would be set aside for them and annual payments made.

In the next place, a disease very like Scarlatina had broken out among those of them who had assembled here, and there was an immediate necessity for their separating, which they have already to some extent done, to prevent the spread of the disease. Three deaths

occurred among them to-day, and in all, eleven persons, chiefly children, have been carried off since our arrival, and there are many more in a precarious state.

We have much satisfaction in saying that the result of our interviews has been, in many respects satisfactory.

The Indians fully comprehend the altered position in which they are placed by the opening of the communication, and evinced an earnest desire to meet the views of the Government, and we have parted with them with the understanding that we are to meet them early next summer and that we are then to come provided with presents, and prepared to make such payments as may be determined on.

In the meantime, they are to consider calmly the proposals which have been made to them, and are to be prepared, when we meet again, to point out the land which they desire as reserves, and explain the various matters which they wish to be provided for; while we, on our part, have engaged to point out to the Government the wants of the Indians.

We have much pleasure in saying that the Indians have evinced a most friendly disposition, and look upon the emigrants and others now passing through their country, not only without distrust, but with evident satisfaction, and we have no doubt but that, by careful and prudent management, these friendly relations may be permanently maintained.

We have at present no time to enter into details, but will soon submit a report with statements of the expenditure so far incurred, and suggestions as to future negotiations with the Indians.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed't Servants,

WENYSS M. SIMPSON,

S. J. DAWSON

ROBERT PETHER.

Commissioners.

The Honorable

JOSEPH HOWE,

Secretary of State for the
Provinces, Ottawa.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Silver Heights, July 19th, 1871.

SIR.—I have great pleasure in communicating to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the arrival at this place of Mr. Simpson, the Indian Commissioner, which occurred on the evening of Sunday the 16th instant.

You will recollect that in my despatches numbers 4 and 5 under dates respectively of the 17th and 21st September last, I reported certain interviews with the Indians at the mission below the stone Fort.

At these interviews I informed the Indians I was not then prepared to enter upon negotiations for a Treaty with them, that I wished them to disperse to their hunting grounds, and, when the spring opened I should appoint a time and send them word to meet me in the neighbourhood of the Stone Fort, that I should then be prepared either in person, or by some representative of the Queen directly from Canada, to enter upon negotiations with them, and that I had no doubt a satisfactory arrangement would be made.

On this they were induced to disperse, but as soon as the spring opened they became anxious about the Treaty. They have sent repeated messages enquiring when the Treaty was to come off, and appeared very much disappointed at the delay. They have interfered with emigrants, warning them not to come on the ground, outside the Hudson's Bay Company's surveys, and lately they have posted up a written notice on the door of the church at Portage La Prairie, warning parties not to intrude on their lands, until a Treaty should be made.

With this anxiety and uneasiness among the Indians, with a feeling of danger on the part of emigrants seeking lands and ready to commence work, but subjected to enforced idleness by the danger of entering against the will of the Indians, you will easily understand that I awaited with much anxiety and hailed with much pleasure the arrival of Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Dawson who was associated with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Pether, in the Commission respecting the Indians on the Lakes of the interior, arrived with Mr. Simpson.

On Monday I asked both these gentlemen, and also Mr. James McKay, to meet with me and talk over the whole matter, in the light of the experience acquired at Rainy River and of what had been learned of the demands of the Indians here.

We were all of opinion that it would be desirable to procure the extinction of the Indian Title, not only to the lands included within the Province, but also to so much of the Timber grounds east and north of the Province, as were required for immediate entry and use, and also of a large tract of cultivable ground, west of the Portage, which, having very few Indian inhabitants, might be conceded with very little additional cost.

The whole of this ground is occupied principally by one nation, the Chippewas of whom the Saulteaux of the Lakes are a branch, and in some respects, it would have been well to conduct the negotiation for the whole at one time and place, but there are several practical difficulties in the way.

Such a course would have involved much delay, before anything definite could have been effected. Immigrants would have been kept waiting for such a period as would have prevented their being able to get on to the lands they may select in time to be housed for the winter, and to make the preparations necessary for beginning farming operations next spring.

We should also have been obliged to feed from this time till the negotiations were completed, the whole body of the neighbourhood who would crowd in before the others could be collected and we should have had them longer on our hands and find it more difficult to disperse them, when the work was done.

Besides all this, we had led the Indians to believe that they would be treated within their different localities, just as their lands were required and it is exceedingly desirable (with these people) to keep a promise even in matters where a deviation would imply no breach of faith.

We therefore purpose to open negotiations at the Lower Fort with the Indians of the Province, and certain adjacent timber Districts, on Tuesday the 25th instant, and with the Indians of the other Districts at Manitoba Post a Hudson's Bay Fort, at the North End of Lake Manitoba on Thursday, the 17th August.

I send you copies of the notices forwarded to the Indians of these respective Districts.

Mr. Simpson has shewn me your dispatch to S. J. Dawson, Esquire, No. 298, under date of the 22nd of May last, in which you say that the Minister of Finance had that day been requested to furnish the Commissioners with authority, to draw on the Treasurer of Manitoba, to the extent of \$6,000, for the money required for the negotiations at Fort Francis.

I have, &c.,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

Land proposed to be included in the Indian Treaty.

Beginning on the Boundary line of the United States at a point due South from the centre of White Mouth Lake, thence to run due North to such centre, thence by the centre of the Lake and the White Mouth River, to the centre of Winnipeg River, thence by the centre of the River to its mouth, then by the East coast of Lake Winnipeg, as far North as Behring's River, thence across the lake to the mouth of the little Saskatchewan,

and the North coast of St. Martin's Lake and thence to Manitoba Lake. Thence by the N. E. coast of Manitoba Lake and of the Waterhen River, to the Winnipegosis Lake, thence by the East coast of the Winnipegosis to a part opposite Salt maker's village. Thence in a line to the sources of Shell River, to include the Duck Mountain Country. Thence by the Shell River to its junction with the Assiniboine. Thence by a line due South to the U. S. Boundary, thence Easterly by the Boundary line to the Place of beginning.

PROCLAMATION.

The Indians of Pembina, of Roseau Lake, of White Mouth Lake and White Mouth River, and of the South shore of Lake Winnipeg, and the Indians of Portages La Prairie and White Mud River, and Pak Point, Manitoba, and all other Indians within the limits of the Province of Manitoba, are hereby, invited to meet the Commissioner of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at the Stone Fort on the Red River, on Tuesday the 25th Day of July instant, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, to enter into negotiations on the subject of an Indian Treaty.

God Save the Queen.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON
Indian Commissioner.

Winnipeg, July 18th, 1871.

PROCLAMATION.

The Indians of Lake Winnipeg, between the southern end of the lake and Behring's River; the Indians of the Little Saskatchewan and Partridge Cross of Fairford; the Indians of Lake Manitoba further north and west than Bak Point, including the Swan Creek Indians; the Indians inhabiting the country between Lake Manitoba and the Assiniboine, including the Indians of Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain, of Shell River and Beaver Creek, and of the Assiniboine; and all the Chippewa British Indians, inhabiting the country between the Assiniboine and the United States Frontier, extending from the west line of the Province and including the Turtle Mountain, are invited to meet the Commissioner of Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, at the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, on Lake Manitoba, known as the Manitoba Post, on Tuesday the 17th day of August next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, to negotiate an Indian Treaty.

God save the Queen.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Commissioner.

Fort Garry,
July 18th, 1871.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Silver Heights, July 22nd, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you copy of a proclamation I have caused to be issued, with a view to prevent the danger arising from intoxicating drinks being given to the Indians, on the occasion of the meeting to negotiate a treaty.

I look upon the proceedings, we are now initiating, as important in their bearing upon our relations to the Indians of the whole continent. In fact the terms we now agree upon will probably shape the arrangements we shall have to make with all the Indians

between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains. It will therefore be well to neglect nothing that is within our power to enable us to start fairly with the negotiations.

With that view, I have, amongst other things, asked Major Irvine to detail a few of his troops to be present at the opening of the Treaty. Military display has always a great effect on savages, and the presence, even of a few troops, will have a good tendency.

I fear we shall have to incur a considerable expenditure for presents of food, etc., during the negotiations, but, any cost for that purpose, I shall deem a matter of minor consequence. The real burden to be considered is that which has to be borne in each recurring year.

I doubt if it will be found practicable to make arrangements upon so favorable a basis, as that prescribed by His Excellency the Governor General, as the maximum to be allowed, in case of a treaty with the Lake Indians.

Nor indeed would it be right, if we look to what we receive, to measure the benefits we derive from coming into possession of the magnificent territory we are appropriating here, by what would be fair to allow for the rocks and swamps and muskies of the Lake Country, east of this Province.

But to this subject, I shall probably take occasion to call your attention at an early day.

I have, &c.,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

To all whom it may concern,

Greeting.

Whereas, Wemyss M. Simpson, Esquire, a Commissioner duly accredited by us to negotiate a Treaty between us and our loyal subjects, the Chippewas, Saulteaux, and other Indian tribes of Manitoba and the North West Territories, has invited certain of our Indian subjects to meet him for that purpose at the Stone Fort, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July instant; and whereas, it is our intention that the said meeting shall be continued from day to day, till such negotiations are terminated; and, whereas, we are desirous to protect, not only our said Indian subjects, but also the population of this Province from the terrible evils and mischief which would ensue, if intoxicating liquors were allowed to be used by the Indians on the occasion aforesaid: Now we do strictly forbid and prohibit any person or persons whatever, during the continuance of the negotiations aforesaid, to sell or give to any Indian, or to any person for any Indian, in the neighbourhood of the Stone Fort, during the continuance of the said negotiations, any intoxicating liquors whatever; and we also make known that any offender against the law, shall be punished with the utmost rigor of the law; and we enjoin all our Magistrates, Peace Officers, and Policemen, to keep strict watch over, and forthwith to bring to justice, any person who shall be found violating the law, or disregarding this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof, we have these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our trusty and well-beloved, the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Manitoba, member of our Privy Council for Canada, &c., &c., &c., at our Government House, at Silver Heights, this 21st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fifth year of our reign.

THOMAS HOWARD,
Provincial Secretary.

By command.
Winnipeg, July 23rd, 1871.

—
LOWER FORT GARRY,

July 29th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on Monday last I came to this Fort with the Commissioner to meet the Indians called here, with a view to negotiate a Treaty, intending to open the business on Tuesday morning.

It appeared however, on enquiry, that some bands of Indians had not arrived on Tuesday morning, and we were therefore obliged to postpone the opening of the meeting till Thursday. On that day the Indians from all the sections of the country to which the invitation extended were found present to the number of about one thousand. A considerable body of half-breeds and other inhabitants of the country were also present, awaiting with some anxiety to learn what should be announced as the policy of the Government.

I enclose you a memorandum of the observations with which I opened the meeting. On reading them you will observe one or two points which may require some explanation.

At the time of the Treaty with the Earl of Selkirk, certain Indians signed as Chiefs and Representatives of their people. Some of the Indians now deny that these men ever were Chiefs or had authority to sign the Treaty.

With a view therefore to avoid a recurrence of any such question we asked the Indians, as a first step, to agree among themselves in selecting their Chiefs, and then to present them to us and have their names and authority recorded.

Furthermore the Indians seem to have false ideas of the meaning of a Reserve. They have been led to suppose that large tracts of ground were to be set aside for them as hunting grounds, including timber lands of which they might sell the wood as if they were proprietors of the soil.

I wished to correct this idea at the outset.

Mr. Simpson followed me with some observations in the same strain after which the Indians retired to select their Chiefs and spokesmen.

On Friday morning the Chiefs and spokesmen were duly presented and after their names were recorded, the Indians were invited to express their views.

After some delay they stated that there was a cloud before them which made things dark, and they did not wish to commence the proceedings till the cloud was dispersed.

On enquiring into their meaning I found that they were referring to some four of their number who were prisoners in gaol. It seems that some Swampy Indians had entered into a contract with the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen, and had deserted, and had been brought up before Magistrates under a local law of last session, and fined, and, in default of payment sent to prison for forty days.

Of this term some considerable part had expired. A few of the offenders had paid their fines, but there were still four Indians remaining in prison.

On learning the facts I told the Indians that I could not listen to them if they made a demand for the release of the Indians as a matter of right, that every subject of the Queen, whether Indian, half-breed or white, was equal in the eye of the law; that every

offender against the law must be punished whatever race he belonged to ; but I said that on the opening of negotiations with them the Queen would like to see all her Indians taking part in them, and if the whole body present were to ask as a matter of grace and favor, under the circumstances, that their brethren should be released, Her Majesty would be willing to consent to their discharge, she would grant as a favour what she must refuse if asked for on any other ground. They replied by saying that they begged it as a matter of favour only. Thereupon I acceded to their request and directed the discharge of the four Indians. This was received with great satisfaction. I explained again that there might be no misunderstanding about it that henceforth every offender against the law must be punished. They all expressed their acquiescence in what I said. The discharge of the prisoners had an excellent effect.

Next morning the Indians through one of their spokesmen declared in presence of the whole body assembled that from this time they would never raise their voice against the law being enforced. After the order of the release, the Chiefs and spokesmen addressed us, questions were asked and answered and some progress made in the negotiations. Eventually the meeting adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

A general acquiescence in the views laid down by Mr. Simpson and myself was expressed, but it was quite clear by the proceedings of to-day, that our views were imperfectly apprehended. When we met this morning, the Indians were invited to state their wishes, as to the Reserves they were to say how much they thought would be sufficient, and whether they wished them all in one or in several places.

In defining the limits of their reserves, so far as we could see, they wished to have about two-thirds of the Province. We heard them out and then told them it was quite clear that they had entirely misunderstood the meaning, and intention of Reserves. We explained the object of these in something like the language of the Memorandum enclosed, and then told them it was of no use for them to entertain any such ideas, which were entirely out of the question. We told them that whether they wished it or not, Immigrants would come in and fill up the Country ; that every year from this on twice as many in number as their whole people there assembled, would pour into the Province, and in a little while would spread all over it, and that now was the time for them to come to an arrangement that would secure homes and annuities for themselves and their children.

We told them that what we proposed to allow them, was an extent of one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion ; that they might have their land where they chose, not interfering with existing occupants ; that we should allow an annuity of twelve dollars for every family of five, or in that proportion per head ; we requested them to think over these propositions till Monday morning.

If they thought it better to have no treaty at all, they might do without one, but they must make up their minds, if there was to be a Treaty, it must be on a basis like that offered.

That under some such arrangements, the Indians in the East were living happy and contented, enjoying themselves, drawing their annuities and satisfied with their position.

The observations seemed to command the acquiescence of the majority, and on Monday morning, we hope to meet them in a better frame for the discussion and settlement of the Treaty.

I have, &c.,

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

Memorandum of an Address to the Indians by the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

On the 13th September last, on my first arrival in the Country, I met a number of you at the mission, I told you I could not then negotiate a Treaty with the Indians, but that I was charged by your Great Mother the Queen, to tell you that she had been very glad to see that you had acted during the troubles like good and true children of your Great Mother, I told you also that as soon as possible you would all be called together to consider the terms of a Treaty to be entered into between you and your Great Mother.

I advised you to disperse to your homes, and gave you some ammunition to enable you to gain a livelihood during the winter by hunting.

I promised that in the Spring you would be sent for and that either I, or some person directly appointed to represent your Great Mother, should be here to meet you, and notice would be given you when to convene at this place to talk over what was right to be done.

Early in the Spring, Mr. Simpson, who sits beside me, was made Commissioner. He left his home at once for this Province, by Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods.

The Indians of the Lake Districts meet, as you know, on Rainy River yearly, about the 20th June, to fish for Sturgeon, and they could not be called together sooner.

Mr. Simpson met them there at that time, and talked over their affairs with them, and made certain arrangements with them. He then hurried on to see you, and reached this Province a week ago last Sunday. He then sent Messengers at once to all the Indians within certain bounds, asking them to meet him here on the 25th day of July. Some of you were unable to come so soon, and he has therefore, at the instance of those who were here, waited till day to open the talk. I believe that now you are all arrived, and ready to proceed to business.

It will be the duty of the Commissioner, to talk to you on the particular details of the Treaty, and I will give place to him presently, but there are one or two things of a general kind which I would like, before I close, to bring to your notice for you to think about among yourselves.

First, Your Great Mother the Queen, wishes to do justice to all her children alike. She will deal fairly with those of the setting sun, just as she would with those of the rising sun. She wishes order and peace to reign through all her country, and while her arm is strong to punish the wicked man, her hand is also open to reward the good man every where in her Dominions.

Your Great Mother wishes the good of all races under her sway. She wishes her red children to be happy and contented. She wishes them to live in comfort. She would like them to adopt the habits of the whites, to till land and raise food, and store it up against a time of want. She thinks this would be the best thing for her red children to do, that it would make them safer from famine and distress, and make their homes more comfortable.

But the Queen though she may think it good for you to adopt civilized habits, has no idea of compelling you to do so. This she leaves to your choice, and you need not live like the white man unless you can be persuaded to do so with your own free will. Many of you, however, are already doing this.

I drove yesterday through the village below this Fort. There I saw many well built houses, and many well tilled fields with wheat and barley and potatoes growing, and giving promise of plenty for the winter to come. The people who till these fields and live in these houses are men of your own race, and they shew that you can live and prosper and provide like the white man.

What I saw in my drive is enough to prove that even if there was not a Buffalo or a fur bearing animal in the country, you could live and be surrounded with comfort by what you can raise from the soil.

Your Great Mother therefore will lay aside for you "Lots" of land to be used by you and your children forever. She will not allow the white man to intrude upon these Lots. She will make rules to keep them for you so that as long as the sun shall shine,

there shall be no Indian who has not a place that he can call his home, where he can go and pitch his camp, or if he chooses, build his house and till his land.

These reserves will be large enough, but you must not expect them to be larger than will be enough to give a farm to each family, where farms shall be required. They will enable you to earn a living should the chase fail, and should you choose to get your living by tilling. You must not expect to have included in your reserve more of hay grounds than will be reasonably sufficient for your purposes in case you adopt the habits of farmers. The old settlers and the settlers that are coming in, must be dealt with on the principle of fairness and justice as well as yourselves. Your Great Mother knows no difference between any of her people. Another thing I want you to think over is this. In laying aside these reserves, and in everythng else that the Queen shall do for you; you must understand that she can do for you no more than she has done for her red children in the East. If she were to do more for you, that would be unjust for them. She will not do less for you because you are all her children alike, and she must treat you all alike.

When you have made your treaty you will still be free to hunt over much of the land included in the Treaty. Much of it is rocky and unfit for cultivation, much of it that is wooded is beyond the places where the white man will require to go, at all events for some time to come. Till these lands are needed for use you will be free to hunt over them and make all the use of them which you have made in the past. But when lands are needed to be tilled or occupied, you must not go on them any more. There will still be plenty of land that is neither tilled nor occupied where you can go and roam and hunt as you have always done, and, if you wish to farm you will go to your own reserve where you find a place ready for you to live on and cultivate.

There is another thing I have to say to you. Your Great Mother cannot come here herself to talk with you, but she has sent a messenger who has her confidence.

Mr. Simpson will tell you truly all her wishes. As the Queen has made her choice of a Chief to represent her, you must on your part point out to us the Chiefs you wish to represent you, as the persons you have faith in.

Mr. Simpson cannot talk to all your braves and people, but when he talks to Chiefs who have your confidence he is talking to you all, and when he hears the voice of one of your Chiefs whom you name he will hear the voice of you all. It is for you to say who shall talk for you, and also who shall be your Chief men. Let them be good Indians who know your wishes and whom you have faith in.

You will look to the Commissioner to fulfil everything he agrees to do, and the Queen will look to the Chiefs you name to us, to see that you keep your parts of the agreement.

It is our wish to deal with you fairly and frankly.

If you have any questions to ask, ask them, if you have anything you wish the Queen to know, speak out plainly.

Now Chiefs and braves and people, I introduce to you Mr. Simpson who will say anything he thinks fit in addition to what I have said.

When you hear his voice you are listening to your Great Mother the Queen whom God bless and preserve long to reign over us.

LOWER FORT GARRY,

Manitoba, July 30th, 1871.

SIR, —I have the honor to inform you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General that I arrived in this Province on the 16th instant and a consultation with the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba determined upon summoning the Indians of this part of the country to a conference for the purpose of negotiating a Treaty at Lower

Fort Garry, on Tuesday the 25th instant leaving for a future date the negotiation with the Indians westward of and outside of the Province of Manitoba.

Proclamations were issued and every means taken to insure the attendance of the Indians, and on Monday the 24th instant I proceeded to Lower Fort Garry where I met His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

On Tuesday, finding that only a small portion of the Indians had arrived we held a preliminary conference with Henry Prince—the Chief of the Swampies and Chippewas residing on what is known as the Indian Reserve, between Lower Fort Garry and Lake Winnipeg at which we arranged a meeting for the next day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the Chiefs and head men of the several tribes. At this preliminary conference, Henry Prince said that he could not then enter upon any negotiations as he was not empowered to speak or act for those bands of Indians not then present.

In the mean time it was found necessary to feed the Indians assembled here, and accordingly provisions were purchased and rations served out.

On Wednesday the 26th, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and myself met those Indians who had arrived, in Council, and addressed them with the view of explaining the purport of my Commission and the matters which were to form the subject of a Treaty.

It having been reported that the Indians who had not then arrived were on their road here we agreed that another meeting should take place on the following day, at which the Chiefs and head men were to be presented to us.

On Thursday, pursuant to appointment, we again met the Indians, when the Chiefs and head men of the several bands present were named and presented. I then explained to them the nature of Indian Reserves and desired them to determine, in Council among themselves, the locality in which they desired their Reserves to be laid out.

On Friday the 28th we again met the Indians, but they were not then prepared to state their demands, and another meeting was appointed for Saturday.

On Saturday, the 29th, we again met them, and having by this time arrived. When the subject of Reserves came up it was found that the Indians had misunderstood the object of these Reservations, for their demands in this respect were utterly out of the question. After a prolonged discussion with them, I consulted with the Lieutenant Governor, and determined to let them at once understand the terms that I was prepared to offer, and I pointed out that the terms offered were those which would receive Her Majesty's consent. On further explanation of the subject the Indians appeared to be satisfied and willing to acquiesce in our arrangements as hereinafter mentioned, and having given them diagrams showing the size of the Lots they would individually become possessed of, and having informed them of the amount of their annuity, it was finally settled that they should meet on Monday, the 31st, and acquaint me with their decision.

The Reserves will comprise sufficient land to give each family of five persons one hundred and sixty acres, or in like proportion, together with an annual payment in perpetuity of Twelve Dollars for each family of five persons; or in like proportion.

As far as I can judge I am inclined to think that the Indians will accept these terms.

I am happy to be able to say that the precautions taken to prevent the introduction of liquor amongst the Indians have been wholly successful and that perfect order and contentment have prevailed up to the present time.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON.
Indian Commissioner.

The Honorable
The Secretary for State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(COPY.)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY, made and concluded this third day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioner WEMYSS M. SIMPSON, Esquire, of the one part, and the CHIPPEWA and SWAMPY CREE Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the Country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part :

WHEREAS, all the Indians inhabiting the said Country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a Meeting at the Stone Fort, otherwise called Lower Fort Garry, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other ; And Whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and Immigration a Tract of Country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian Subjects inhabiting the said tract and to make a Treaty and arrangements with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive, year by year, from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain Chiefs and Head-men, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations, and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance, by their respective Bands, of such obligations as should be assumed by them the said Indians, have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say : Mis-Koo-Kenew, or Red Eagle, (Henry Prince) ; Ka-Ke-Ka-penais, or Bird for ever ; Na-sha-Ke-penais, or Flying down Bird ; Na-na-wa-nanan, or Centre of Bird's tail ; Ke-we-tayash, or Flying round ; Wa-ko-wush, or Whip-poor-Will ; Oo-za-we-Kwun, or Yellow Quill ; and thereupon, in open Council the different Bands have presented their respective Chief to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and of the North-West Territory, being present at such Council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and Head-Men for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said District, hereinafter described ; And whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner, then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and Head-Men, for the purpose aforesaid ; And Whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say :

The Chippewa and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the District hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and Successors for ever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say : Beginning at the International boundary line near its junction with the Lake of the Woods, at a point due north from the centre of Roseau Lake, thence to run due north to the centre of Roseau Lake ; thence northward, to the centre of White Mouth Lake, otherwise called White Mud Lake ; thence by the middle of the Lake and the middle of the river issuing therefrom, to the

mouth thereof in Winnipeg River ; thence by the Winnipeg River to its mouth ; thence westwardly, including all the Islands near the south end of the Lake, across the Lake to the mouth of the Drunken River ; thence westwardly, to a point on Lake Manitoba, half way between Cak Point and the mouth of Swan Creek ; thence across Lake Manitoba, on a line due west to its western shore ; thence in a straight line to the crossing of the Rapids on the Assiniboine ; thence due south to the International Boundary Line, and thence eastwardly by the said line to the place of beginning ; to have and to hold the same to Her said Majesty the Queen, and Her Successors for ever ; and Her Majesty the Queen, hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians the following tracts of land, that is to say for the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which Henry Prince, otherwise called Mis-Koo-Kenew, is the Chief, so much of land on both sides of the Red River, beginning at the south line of St. Peter's Parish, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families ; and for the use of the Indians of whom Na-sha-ke-penais, Na-na-wa-nanan, Ke-we-tayash, and Wa-kowush, are the Chiefs, so much land on the Roseau River as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, beginning from the mouth of the river ; and for the use of the Indians, of which Ka-Ke-Ka-penais is the Chief, so much land on the Winnipeg River, above Fort Alexander, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families ; beginning at a distance of a mile or thereabout above the Fort ; and for the use of the Indians, of whom Oo-za-we-Kwun is Chief, so much land on the south and east side of the Assiniboine, about twenty miles above the Portage, as will furnish one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, reserving also a further tract enclosing said reserve, to comprise an equivalent to twenty-five square miles of equal breadth, to be laid out round the reserve ; it being understood, however, that if at the date of the execution of this Treaty, there are any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved by any Band, Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with such settlers as she shall deem just, so as not to diminish the extent of land allotted to the Indians.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behavior and good conduct of Her Indians, parties to this Treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of three dollars, for each Indian man, woman and child belonging to the Bands here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school on each reserve hereby made, whenever the Indians of the reserve should desire it.

Within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve Her Majesty's Indian subjects, inhabiting the reserves or living elsewhere, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the District above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of July, in each year to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near the respective reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons the sum of fifteen dollars Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family, such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require of Blankets clothing, prints (assorted colors), twine or traps, at the current cost price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interests of Her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs do hereby bind and pledge themselves and their people strictly to observe this Treaty, and to maintain perpetual peace between themselves and Her Majesty's white subjects, and not to interfere with the property or in any way molest the persons of Her Majesty's white or other subjects.

In witness whereof Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hand and seal, at the Lower Fort Garry, this day any year herein first above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence, of (the same having been first read and explained).

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
*Lt. Governor of Manitoba
and the North-West
Territories.*

JAMES MCKAY, P.L.C.

A. G. IRVINE, Major.

ABRAHAM COOLEY,

DONALD GUNN, M.L.C.

THOMAS HOWARD,

HENRY COCHANE.

JAMES MCARRISTER.

HUGH MCARRISTER.

E. ALICE ARCHIBALD.

HENRY BOUTHILLIER.

Signed,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

[Seal.]

	his
MIS-KOO-KE-NEW, or Red Eagle (Henry Prince,) ×	mark.
	his
KA-KE-KA-PENAI, or Bird forever (William ×	
Penefather), mark.	his
	mark.
NA-SHA-KE-PENAI, or Flying down Bird, ×	his
	mark.
NA-NA-WA-NANAN, or Centre of Bird's TAIL, ×	his
	mark.
	his
KE-WE-TAY-ASH, or Flying Round, ×	mark.
	his
WA-KO-WUSH, or Whippoorwill, ×	mark.
	his
OI-ZA-WE-KWUN, or Yellow Quill, ×	mark.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 27th, 1871.

SIR,—

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that I have concluded a treaty with the Chippewa Indians, without and on the confines of the Province of Manitoba.

The terms upon which the Treaty has been signed, are identical with those of the former Treaty, negotiated at the Stone Fort, with the Indians of the Province of Manitoba.

The country ceded by the Indians lies to the north and west of the Province of Manitoba, extending on the north to Lake Winnipegosis and the Shell River, and on the west as far as Fort Ellice.

This is a very much larger tract of country than the Province of Manitoba, and contains much fertile and valuable land.

I have just arrived from Manitoba Lake, and find the mail leaving this evening, but I shall shortly be in a position to furnish you with full details upon this matter.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY, made and concluded this twenty-first day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAYESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by Her Commissioner WEMYSS M. SIMPSON Esquire, of the one part and the CHIPPEWA Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part.

WHEREAS, all the Indians inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioner, been convened at a meeting at Manitoba Post, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty of the one part, and to the said Indians of the other; and whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioner, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up to settlement and immigration a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a Treaty and arrangement with them, so that there may be peace and good-will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

AND WHEREAS the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in council as aforesaid and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioner to name certain Chiefs and Head-men who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any Treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say:—

For the Swan Creek and Lake Manitoba Indians, Lou-sonse, or, Little Long Ears; for the Indians of Fairford and the neighboring localities, Ma-sah-kee-yash, or, He who flies to the bottom, and Richard Woodhouse, whose Indian name is Ke-wee-tah-quun-nayash, or He who flies round the feathers; for the Indians of Waterhen River and Crane River and the neighboring localities, François, or, Broken Fingers; and for the Indians of Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake and the remainder of the Territory hereby ceded, Mekis (the Eagle), or, Giroux. And thereupon, in open Council, the different Bands have presented their respective Chiefs to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and of the North West Territory, being present at such Council, and to the said Commissioner, as the Chiefs and head men for the purposes aforesaid of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; And whereas the said Lieutenant Governor and the said Commissioner then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and head men, for the purpose aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described; And whereas the said Commissioner has proceeded to negotiate a Treaty with the said Indians, and the same has finally been agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say:—

The Chippewa Tribe of Indians, and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen, and Her successors forever, all the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—All that tract of country lying partly to the north and partly to the west of a tract of land ceded to Her Majesty the Queen by the Indians inhabiting the Province of Manitoba, and certain adjoining localities, under the terms of a Treaty made at Lower Fort Garry on the third day of August last past, the land now intended to

be ceded and surrendered, being particularly described as follows, that is to say :—Beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg river, on the north line of the lands ceded by said Treaty, thence running along the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, northwardly as far as the mouth of Beren's River ; thence across said Lake to its western shore at the north bank of the mouth of the Little Sackatchewan or Dauphin river ; thence up said stream and along the northern and western shores thereof, and of St. Martin's Lake and along the north bank of the stream flowing into St. Martin's Lake from Lake Manitoba by the general course of such stream to such last mentioned Lake ; thence by the eastern and northern shores of Lake Manitoba to the mouth of the Waterhen River ; thence by the eastern and northern shores of said river up stream to the northernmost extremity of a small lake known as Waterhen Lake ; thence in a line due west to and across Lake Winnipegosis ; thence in a straight line to the most northerly waters forming the source of the Shell River ; thence to a point west of the same, two miles distant from the river, measuring at right angles thereto ; thence by a line parallel with the Shell river to its mouth and then crossing the Assiniboine river and running parallel thereto and two miles distant therefrom and to the westward thereof to a point opposite Fort Ellice ; thence in a southwesterly course to the northwestern point of the Moose Mountains ; thence by a line due south to the United States frontier ; thence by the frontier eastwardly to the Westward line of said Tract ceded by Treaty as aforesaid ; thence bounded thereby, by the west, north-west and north lines of said Tract to the place of beginning at the mouth of Winnipeg River ; to have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her Successors for ever, and Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside and reserve, for the sole and exclusive use of the Indians inhabiting the said tract, the following lots of land, that is to say :—

For the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which Mekis is Chief, so much land between Turtle River and Valley River on the south side of Lake Dauphin as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons.

And for the use of the Indians belonging to the Band of which François or Broken Fingers, is Chief, so much land on Crane River running into Lake Manitoba as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Band of Indians belonging to the Bands of which Ma-sah-kee-yash and Richard Woodhouse are Chiefs, so much land on the river between Lake Manitoba and St. Martin's Lake,—known as "Fairford River," and including the present Indian Mission grounds,—as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. And for the use of the Indians of whom Son-souse is Chief, so much land on the east side of Lake Manitoba, to be laid off north of the creek near which a fallen elm tree now lies, and about half way between Oak Point and Manitoba Post, so much land as will make one hundred and sixty acres for each family of five persons, or in the same proportion for a greater or smaller number of persons. Saving, nevertheless, the rights of any white or other settler now in occupation of any lands within the lines of any such reserve.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of Her Indians, parties to this Treaty, She hereby, through Her Commissioner, makes them a present of Three Dollars for each Indian—man, woman and child—belonging to the Bands here represented.

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain a school in each Reserve hereby made whenever the Indians of the Reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise enacted by the proper legislative authority, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold ; and all laws now in force or hereafter to be enacted to preserve her Indian subjects inhabiting the Reserves or living elsewhere within her North West Territories, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced.

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this Treaty, cause to be taken an accurate Census of all the Indians inhabiting the Tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period during the month of August in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at or near their respective Reserves, pay to each Indian family of five persons, the sum of fifteen dollars, Canadian currency, or in like proportion for a larger or smaller family; such payment to be made in such articles as the Indians shall require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cash price in Montreal, or otherwise, if Her Majesty shall deem the same desirable in the interest of her Indian people, in cash.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage, to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting, or hereafter to inhabit, any part of the said ceded tract, and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitants of such ceded tract, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract, or any part thereof; and that they will aid and assist the Officers of Her Majesty in bring to justice and punishment, any Indian offending against the stipulations of this Treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioner and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at Manitoba Post, this day and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in presence of the following witnesses (the same having been first read and explained).

(Signed,)

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
*Lieut. Governor of Manitoba and
the N. W. Territories.*

JAMES McKAY, P.C.C.
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN.
E. A. ARCHIBALD.
LILY ARCHIBALD.
HENRI BOUTHILLIER.
PAUL DE LARONDE.
DONADD McDONALD.
ELIZA McDONALD.
ALEXANDER MUIR, Sr.

Signed,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

his
MERIS ×
mark.
his
SON-SONSE +
mark.
his
MA-SAH-KEE-YASH +
mark.
his
FRANÇOIS +
mark.
RICHARD WOODHOUSE.

Ottawa, 3rd November, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand in, herewith, my report, accounts and pay-lists connected with the Indian Treaties in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and trust they may be found correct and satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

Hon. Joseph Howe,
Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

(Copy.)

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, DOMINION OF CANADA.

W. M. SIMPSON, Indian Commissioner, in account with Government of Manitoba.

1871		Dr.	Cr.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
July 20..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson, Indian Commissioner.....	3,500.00	
	By paid S. J. Dawson, for Rainy Lake Indians (see receipt here- with)		3,500.00
Aug. 5..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3,000.00	
	do do	3,000.00	
7..	do do	1,073.25	
	By paid Capt. Villiers, expenses of constables (account A)		1,073.25
12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	4,000.00	
30..	do do	2,000.00	
	do do	778.67	
	By paid J. J. Hargrave, per R. Tait (account B)		778.67
Sept. 1..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	550.77	
	By paid A. Boyd, for tobacco (account C)		550.77
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	660.63	
	By paid John Schultz, for tea (account D)		660.63
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	28.00	
	By paid W. Harvey, for horse hire (account E)		28.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	316.05	
	By paid J. Romans, for teams (accounts F G)		316.05
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	87.96	
	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (accounts H I)		87.96
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	17.40	
	By paid J. Brennan, for beer (account K)		17.40
Aug. 4..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	35.00	
	By paid J. Nesbit, for labor (account L)		35.00
5..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	109.00	
	By paid A. M. Brown & Co., for sundries (account M)		109.00
6..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	68.13	
	By paid A. McDermott, for teams (account N)		68.13
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	7.28	
	By paid W. H. Lyon (account O)		7.28
9..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	669.50	
	By paid J. McKay, for sundries (account P)		669.50
12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	25.00	
	By paid G. Murdoch, for team (account Q)		25.00
Sept. 12..	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3.75	
	By paid Bannatyne & Begg (account R)		3.75
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	5,000.00	
15..	do do	894.00	
	do do	3,324.44	
	By paid Hudson Bay Company (account S)		3,324.44
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	3,150.00	
	By paid Major Peebles, Control Department, pork (account O)		3,150.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	100.00	
	By paid M. St. John (account T)		100.00
	To Cash paid W. M. Simpson	40.10	
	By paid Geo. Archibald (Account U)		40.00
	See account furnished by Provincial Treasurer, Manitoba O	32,438.93	
	By Cash paid Chief Yellow Quill \$50, and his brave Exetapetung \$40, per advice of Gov. Archibald and Hon. J. McKay. (See letter of 9th August, marked V)		90.00
	By paid hire of a horse, 20th July (account W)		5.00
	do Interpreters, 5th August (account X)		68.00
	do do 5th Sept. (account Y)		26.00
	do W. Harvey's account, 4th Sept. (account Z)		35.00
	do H. B. Co's account, Oak Point (account No. 1)		20.60
	do do Manitoba House (account No. 2)		66.13
	do Butcher's account (account No. 3)		8.80
	do expenses at Oak Point and Manitoba H. (acct. No. 4)		22.62
	Carried forward	\$32,438.93	\$14,887.08

W. M. SIMPSON, Indian Commissioner, in account with Government of Manitoba.

1871		Dr.	Cr.
	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$ 32,438.93	cts. 14,887.07
	Ry paid Richard Woodhouse, \$40; and his spokesman, John Anderdon, \$20 (account No. 5).....		60.00
	" Masahkeeyash, \$40; and his spokesman, David Marsden, \$20 (account No. 6).....		60.00
	" Sousonse, \$40; and his spokesman, Naycanwaywaywetung, \$20 (account No. 7).....		60.00
	" Mekis, \$40; 2 councillors and 2 braves, at \$20 each, \$80 (account No. 8).....		120.00
	" Sousonse 3 braves, each \$20 (account No. 9).....		60.00
	" François or Broken Fingers, \$40; and his spokesman, \$20 (account No. 10).....		60.00
	" 3 braves of François, each \$20 (account No. 11).....		60.00
	" John Nesbit's account (account No. 12).....		10.00
	" Wm. Drever's account (account No. 13).....		15.00
	" sundry expenses (account No. 14).....		12.25
	" A. M. Brown & Co's account (account No. 15).....		8.75
	" H. B. Co., for Pembina Indians (account No. 16).....		648.00
	" do Fort Alexander Indians (account No. 17).....		150.00
	" N. McEachran's account (account No. 18).....		98.50
	<i>August 22nd, 1871.</i>		
	By Cash paid Piding Mountain Indians, Treaty No. 2, at Manitoba House.....	\$444.00	
	" Fairford Indians.....	486.00	
	" do.....	52.00	
	" Waterhen and Crane Rivers.....	696.00	
	" Lake Manitoba.....	924.00	
	\$6 per head, 1st and 2nd payments, Treaty No. 2.....		3,102.00
	<i>Paid at Stone Fort, August 4th and 5th, 1871.</i>		
	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1.....	\$2,910.00	
	" Fort Alexander Band.....	130.00	
	" Brokenhead River Band.....	129.00	
	" Pembina Band.....	1,092.00	
	" Portage la Prairie Band.....	963.00	
	" Fort Garry Band.....	426.00	
	\$3 per head, total 1st payment, and \$3 per head to American Indians who were at Treaty... }	\$5,670.00	5,670.00
	By Cash paid Henry Prince's Band, Treaty No. 1.....	\$4,221.00	
	" Fort Alexander Band, H. B. Company, No. 1 (\$150 account No. 17).....		
	" Brokenhead River Band.....	447.00	
	" Pembina Band, \$648, H. B. Co. (acct. 16).....	300.00	
	" Portage la Prairie Band.....	1,749.00	
	" Fort Garry Band.....	645.00	
	\$3 per head, total 2nd payment.....	\$7,362.00	7,362.00
	By paid Wasusquun for advising Indians to collect.....		3.00
	John Lovell, for printing and postage (account No. 19).....		5.53
	To Balance due Commissioner.....	13.18	
		\$32,452.11	\$32,452.11
		\$ 13.18	
	Omitted travelling expenses due W. M. Simpson.....	208.90	
		\$222.08	

(Signed)

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON

Indian Commissioner.

Ottawa, November 3rd, 1871.

To the Honorable
the Secretary of State
for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, a report of my negotiations with the Indians of the Province of Manitoba, and with certain of the Indians of the North-West Territory, entered upon by me in accordance with your instructions dated 3rd May, 1871.

Having, in association with S. J. Dawson, Esquire, and Robert Pether, Esquire, effected a preliminary arrangement with the Indians of Rainy Lake, the particulars of which I have already had the honor of reporting to you in my report dated July 11th, 1871, I proceeded by the Lake of the Woods and Dawson Road to Fort Garry, at which place I arrived on the 16th July.

Bearing in mind your desire that I should confer with the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, I called upon Mr. Archibald, and learned from him that the Indians were anxiously awaiting my arrival, and were much excited on the subject of their lands being occupied without attention being first given to their claims for compensation. Amongst the settlers, also, an uneasy feeling existed, arising partly from the often repeated demands of the Indians for a treaty with themselves, and partly from the fact that certain settlers in the neighbourhood of Portage La Prairie and other parts of the Province, had been warned by the Indians not to cut wood or otherwise take possession of the lands upon which they were squatting. The Indians, it appeared, consented to their remaining on their holdings until sufficient time had been allowed for my arrival, and the conclusion of a treaty; but they were unwilling to allow the settlers the free use of the country for themselves or their cattle. Mr. Archibald, and those residents in the Province of Manitoba with whom I conversed on the subject, appeared to think that no time should be lost in meeting the Indians, as some assurances had already been given them that a treaty would be made with them during the summer of 1871, and I therefore at once issued notices calling certain of the Indians together, naming two places at which I would meet them. The first meeting, to which were asked the Indians of the Province and certain others on the eastern side, was to be held on the 25th of July, at the Stone Fort, a Hudson's Bay Company's Post situated on the Red River, about twenty miles northward of Fort Garry, a locality chosen as being the most central for those invited. The second meeting was appointed to be held on August 17th, at Manitoba Post, a Hudson's Bay Company's Post at the north-west extremity of Lake Manitoba, as it was deemed that such of the bands of Indians residing without the limits of the Province of Manitoba, as I purposed to deal with at present, would meet here more readily than elsewhere.

On Monday, the 24th of July, I met the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba at the Stone Fort, but negotiations were unavoidably delayed, owing to the fact that only one band of Indians had arrived, and that until all were on the spot those present declined to discuss the subject of a Treaty, except in an informal manner. Amongst these, as amongst other Indians with whom I have come in contact, there exists great jealousy of one another, in all matters relating to their communication with officials of Her Majesty; and in order to facilitate the object in view, it was most desirable that suspicion and jealousy of all kinds should be allayed. The fact of the Commissioner having arrived was sufficient evidence of the good intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and it seemed better to await the arrival of all whom I had summoned, than to press matters to an issue while any were absent. This, however, entailed the necessity of feeding those who were already there, and others as they arrived.

It is customary in dealing with Indians to do so, and in this case it was absolutely necessary, for, obviously, it would have been impossible to invite these

people from a distance, and then leave them to starve at our doors, or in search of food, to plunder the neighborhood into which they had been introduced. At that season of the year the Indians were not engaged in fishing or hunting, and consequently large numbers of men, women and children, attended at the place of meeting, for all of whom food was provided. The price of provisions, even at the lowest price for which they could be obtained was high, pork being fifty dollars a barrel, and flour twenty shillings stg. per hundred, and such cattle as I was able to purchase £16 per head, so that the expense of keeping the Indians during the negotiation of Treaty and payment of the gratuity, which lasted eleven days, forms no small share of the total expenditure. In addition to this expense, it was thought necessary by the Lieutenant Governor that Major Irvine, commanding the troops at Fort Garry should be requested to furnish a guard at the Stone Fort during the negotiations, and that there should be at hand, also, a force of constabulary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of liquor amongst the Indian encampments; other expenses of a somewhat similar nature were incurred which would be totally unnecessary upon any future occasion of payment being made to the Indians of Manitoba. I may here refer to the apparently prolonged duration of the first negotiation, and explain, in reference thereto, the causes, or some of them, that entailed the loss of time and attendant expense. For some time a doubt has existed whether the Chief, nominally at the head of the Indians of the Indian settlement, possessed the good will and confidence of that Band, and I thought it advisable to require that the several bands of Indians should select such Chiefs as they thought proper, and present these men as their authorized chiefs, before anything was said as to the terms of a Treaty. The Indians having acquiesced in this proposal, forthwith proceeded to such election; but the proceeding apparently involved discussion and consideration amongst themselves, and two days elapsed before the men chosen were presented for recognition, and the business of the meeting commenced.

When the peculiar circumstances surrounding the position of the Indians of the Province were pointed out, the future of the country predicted, and the views and intentions of the Government explained by the Lieutenant Governor and myself, the Indians professed a desire for time to think over what had been said before making any reply, and when their answer came it proved to contain demands of such an exorbitant nature, that much time was spent in reducing their terms to a basis upon which an arrangement could be made.

Every Band had its spokesman in addition to its chief, and each seemed to vie with another in the dimensions of their requirements. I may mention, as an illustration, that in the matter of Reserves, the quantity of land demanded for each Band, amounted to about Three Townships per Indian, and included the greater part of the settled portions of the Province. It was not until the 3rd of August, or nine days after the first meeting, that the basis of arrangement was arrived at, upon which is founded the Treaty of that date. Then, and by means of mutual concessions, the following terms were agreed upon. For the cession of the Country described in the Treaty referred to, and comprising the Province of Manitoba, and certain country in the North East thereof, every Indian was to receive a sum of Three dollars a year in perpetuity, and a Reserve was to be set apart for each Band, of sufficient size to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five persons, or in like proportion as the family might be greater or less than five. As each Indian settled down upon his share of the Reserve and commenced the cultivation of his land, he was to receive a Plough and Harrow. Each chief was to receive a cow and a male and female of the smaller kinds of animals bred upon a farm. There was to be a Bull for the general use of each Reserve. In addition to this, each Chief was to receive a dress, a flag and a medal, as marks of distinction, and each Chief with the exception of Bozawequare, the Chief of the Portage Band, was to receive a Buggy, or light spring wagon. Two Councillors and Two Braves of each Band, were to receive a dress, somewhat inferior to that provided for the chiefs, and the Braves and Councillors of the Portage Band excepted, were to receive a Buggy. Every Indian was

to receive a gratuity of three dollars, which, though given as a payment for good behaviour, was to be understood to cover all dimensions for the past.

On this basis the Treaty was signed by myself and the several Chiefs, on behalf of themselves and their respective Bands, on the 3rd of August, 1871, and on the following day the payment commenced.

The three dollars gratuity, above referred to, will not occur in the ordinary annual payments to the Indians of Manitoba, and, though doubling the amount paid this year, may now properly be regarded as belonging to a previous year, but only now liquidated.

A large number of Indians, entitled to share in the Treaty, were absent on the 3rd August, and in the belief that I should, almost immediately, be able to obtain a more accurate knowledge than I possessed of the numbers of the several Bands, I paid to each person present, only three dollars, the gratuity, postponing for a short time the first annual payment. Having completed this disbursement, I prepared to start for Manitoba Post, to open negotiations with the Indians on the immediate North and North-West borders of the Province of Manitoba, promising however to visit the several Bands, of the first Treaty, in their own districts, and to there pay them. By this means, the necessity for their leaving their own homes and for the Government's feeding them while they were being paid, and during their journey home, was avoided.

After completing the Treaty at Manitoba Post, of which mention is hereinafter made, I visited Portage La Prairie, the Indian settlement, at St. Peters, Riviere Marais and the Town of Winnipeg, according to my promise, and at each place, with the exception of Riviere Marais, found the Indians satisfied with the Treaty, and awaiting their payment. At Riviere Marais, which was the rendezvous appointed by the Bands living in the neighbourhood of Pembina, I found that the Indians had either misunderstood the advice given them by parties in the settlement, well disposed towards the Treaty, or as I have some reason to believe had become unsettled by the representations made by persons in the vicinity of Pembina, whose interests lay elsewhere than in the Province of Manitoba; for, on my announcing my readiness to pay them, they demurred at receiving their money until some further concessions had been made by me.

With a view to inducing the Indians to adopt the habits and labors of civilization, it had been agreed, at the signing of the Treaty as before mentioned, to give certain animals as a nucleus for stocking the several reserves, together with certain farming implements, and it was now represented to me by the spokesmen of the bands that as the Queen had, with that kindness of heart which distinguished her dealings with her red children, expressed a desire to see the Indians discard their former precarious mode of living and adopt the agricultural pursuits of the white man, they were desirous of acceding to the wish of their great mother, and were now prepared to receive the gifts she had been good enough to speak of, through Her Commissioner, in full. But, as it could make no difference whatever to their great mother whether these things were given in kind or in money value, Her red children of the Pembina bands were resolved to receive them in the latter form, had put a valuation upon all the articles mentioned in the supplement to the Treaty, and could go no further in the matter unless I was prepared to pay them for all these articles at the rates they would now proceed to mention. I declined to comply with the request, and they declined to receive their first annual payment, whereupon I broke up my camp and returned to Winnipeg. As I foresaw at the time, this determination on their part was shortly repented, and a number of their leading men were subsequently paid at Winnipeg, while at the request of the Indians, the money for the remainder, together with a pay sheet, was forwarded to the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Pembina, with instructions to pay the Indians as per list as each might present himself. At Portage La Prairie, although the number paid at the Stone Fort was largely increased, there still remained many who from absence or other causes were not paid, and by the request of the Chief the money was left for these with the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post in the same manner as was done for the Pembina bands.

As I was unable to proceed to Fort Alexander, the payments for the Indians or for such of them as were present at the signing of the Treaty were sent in like manner to the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post at Fort Alexander, but it may be as well to mention that the number so paid will fall far short of the total number belonging to that place. This latter remark will apply to the Pembina bands, for their payment was sent as per gratuity list, and there must necessarily have been others who did not receive payment. All these must receive their back payment during the course of next year.

During the payment of the several bands, it was found that in some, and most notably in the Indian settlement and Broken Head River Band—a number of those residing among the Indians and calling themselves Indians are in reality Half-breeds, and entitled to share in the land grant under the provisions of the Manitoba Act. I was most particular, therefore, in causing it to be explained, generally and to individuals, that any person now electing to be classed with Indians and receiving the Indian pay and gratuity would, I believed, thereby forfeit his or her right to another grant as a Half-breed, and in all cases where it was known that a man was a Half-breed, the matter, as it affected himself and his children, was explained to him, and the choice given him to characterize himself. A very few only decided upon taking their grant as Half-breeds. The explanation of this apparent sacrifice is found in the fact that the mass of these persons have lived all their lives on the Indian Reserves, (so called), and would rather receive such benefits as may accrue to them under the Indian Treaty than wait the realization of any value in their Half-breed grant.

The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba having expressed a desire to be present at the negotiation of the Treaty at Manitoba Post, His Honor, accompanied by the Honorable James McKay, proceeded thither with me, in company with Mr. Molyneux St. John the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, who had assisted me in the duties connected with the former Treaty and payments. I left Winnipeg on the 13th August, but owing to adverse winds on Lake Manitoba, did not arrive until two days after the time appointed. I found that in the meanwhile the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Post had been obliged to give some provisions to the Indians pending my arrival, but on my speaking to the leading men of the bands assembled, it was evident that the Indians of this part had no special demands to make, but having a knowledge of the former Treaty, desired to be dealt with in the same manner and on the same terms as those adopted by the Indians of the Province of Manitoba.

The negotiation with these bands therefore occupied little time, and on the 21st August 1871, a Treaty was concluded by which a tract of country three times as large as the Province of Manitoba was surrendered by the Indians to the Crown. Payment in full, that is to say the gratuity and the 1st payment was at once made, and I have since written to the officers in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Posts within the tract above referred to, requesting them to procure for me a reliable census of the Indians, parties to this Treaty.

I have referred to the cost of effecting these Treaties, and remarked that it will prove to be exceptional. It may be regarded as entirely so as far as the Indians with whom the dealings were held are concerned. In the future the annual payment will be only one half to each Indian of the amount paid this year, for the gratuity was the same as the payment, and the heavy expense of feeding the Indians while at the place of meeting and on their journey home will be avoided by the payment being made at or near their own Reserves.

All the collateral expenses, therefore, of this year, including dresses, medals, presents to the Indians &c., &c., will not appear in the expenses attending during future payments.

But it is to be remembered that a large number of Indians, whose lands were ceded by the second Treaty, were not present. The distance from the hunting grounds of some to Manitoba Post is very great, but while their absence was to be regretted for some reasons, it affected a very considerable saving in the item of provisions.

During the ensuing season, these persons will probably be found at the places where the payments will be made, and will then require their payments as if they had been present at the signing of the Treaty.

Of the land ceded in the Province of Manitoba, it will be hardly necessary for me to speak, as His Excellency the Governor-General, is already in possession of accurate information touching its fertility and resources ; but I may observe that, valuable as are these lands, they are fully equalled if not exceeded by the country of which the Government now comes into possession, by virtue of the Treaty concluded at Manitoba Post. Already settlers from the Provinces in Canada and elsewhere, are pushing their way beyond the limits of the Province of Manitoba, and there is nothing but the arbitrary limits of that province, and certain wood and water advantages found in the Territory beyond it, to distinguish one part of the county from the other. The fertility that is possessed by Manitoba, is shared by the country and its confines. The water courses of the Province, are excelled by those of the Territory, and the want of wood which threatens serious difficulty in the one is by no means so apparent in the other.

The Indians of both parts, have a firm belief in the honor and integrity of Her Majesty's representatives, and are fully impressed with the idea that the amelioration of their present condition is one of the objects of Her Majesty in making these treaties. Although many years will elapse before they can be regarded as a settled population, settled in the sense of following agricultural pursuits, the Indians have already shown a disposition to provide against the vicissitudes of the chase by cultivating small patches of corn and potatoes. Moreover, in the Province of Manitoba, where labour is scarce, Indians give great assistance in gathering in the crops. At Portage La Prairie, both Chippewas and Sioux, were largely employed in the grain field, and in other parishes, I found many farmers whose employees were nearly all Indians.

Although serious trouble has from time to time occurred across the boundary line, with Indians of the same tribes, and indeed of the same bands as those in Manitoba, there is no reason to fear any trouble with those who regarded themselves as subjects of Her Majesty. Their desire is to live at peace with the white man, to trade with him and when they are disposed, to work for him, and I believe that nothing but gross injustice or oppression will induce them either to forget the allegiance which they now claim with pride, or molest the white subjects of the sovereign, whom they regard as their supreme chief.

The system of an annual payment in money, I regard as a good one, because the recipient is enabled to purchase just what he requires when he can get it most cheaply, and it also enables him to buy articles at second hand from settlers and others, that are quite as useful to him as are the same things when new. The sum of three dollars does not appear to be large enough to enable an Indian to provide himself with many of his winter necessities, but as he receives the same amount for his wife or wives, and for each of his children, the aggregate sum is usually sufficient to procure many comforts for his family, which he would otherwise be compelled to deny himself.

I desire to call the attention of His Excellency to the fact that there is now within the Province of Manitoba, a band of Sioux Indians. They are, properly speaking, American Indians, and many of them are refugees from America, excluded on account of the part they took in the Minnesota Massacre. Since their appearance in British Territory, they have, on all occasions conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner, and although they acknowledge the fact of their having no claim upon Her Majesty, they look with hope to her benevolence, in their endeavours to live in peace and quiet within her possessions. They cannot justly be treated on the same footing as the Chippewas, Crees, and other tribes of the North-West, but it is open to doubt whether it is advisable to leave them entirely uncared for when the absence of game, the scarcity of grain, or other causes tend to reduce them to a starving and therefore desperate condition. I will not at present suggest any course to be pursued with regard to these Indians, merely desiring for the moment, to draw the attention of His Excellency to the subject.

I desire also to call the attention of His Excellency to the state of affairs in the Indian country on the Saskatchewan. The intelligence that Her Majesty is treating with the Chippewa Indians has already reached the ears of the Cree and Blackfoot tribes. In the neighborhood of Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, there is a rapidly increasing

population of miners and other white people, and it is the opinion of Mr. W. J. Christie, the officer in charge of the Saskatchewan District, that a Treaty with the Indians of that country, or at least an assurance during the coming year that a Treaty will shortly be made, is essential to the peace, if not the actual retention of the country. I would refer His Excellency, on this subject, to the report of Lieutenant Butler and to the enclosed memoranda of Mr. W. J. Christie, the officer above alluded to. Amongst the papers accompanying this report is a requisition for dresses, buggies, medals, &c., as promised to the Indians, which I trust may receive early consideration so that contracts may be given out in time to enable of the articles named being distributed early in the coming season.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance afforded me in successfully completing the two Treaties, to which I have referred, by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, the Honble. James McKay, and the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company. In a country where transport and all other business facilities are necessarily so scarce, the services rendered to the Government by the officers in charge of the several Hudson's Bay Posts has been most opportune and valuable.

I have, &c.,

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

EDMONTON HOUSE,

13th April, 1871.

Extract of a despatch, W. J. Christie Esq., Chief Factor, to Lieut. Governor Archibald bearing date, Edmonton House, 13th April, 1871.

"On the 13th instant (April) I had a visit from the Cree Chiefs, representing the Plain Crees from this to Carlton, accompanied by a few followers."

The object of their visit was to ascertain whether their lands had been sold or not, and what was the intention of the Canadian Government in relation to them. They referred to the epidemic that had raged throughout the past summer, and the subsequent starvation, the poverty of their country, the visible diminution of the buffalo, their sole support, ending by requesting, certain presents *at once*, and that I should lay their case before Her Majesty's Representative at Fort Garry. Many stories have reached these Indians through various channels, ever since the transfer of the North-West Territories to the Dominion of Canada and they were more anxious to hear from myself what had taken place.

I told them that the Canadian Government had as yet made no application for their lands or hunting grounds, and when anything was required of them *most likely Commissioners* would be sent before hand to treat with them and that until then they should remain quiet and live at peace with all men. I further stated that Canada, in her Treaties with Indians, heretofore, had dealt most liberally with them, and that they were now in settled houses and well off, and that I had no doubt in settling with them the same liberal policy would be followed.

As I was aware that they had heard many exaggerated stories about the Troops in Red River, I took the opportunity of telling them why Troops had been sent, and if Her Majesty sent Troops to the Saskatchewan it was as much for the protection of the red as the whiteman, and that they would be for the maintenance of Law and order.

They were highly satisfied with the explanations offered, and said they would welcome civilization. As their demands were complied with, and Presents given to them, their immediate followers, and for the young men left in camp, they departed well pleased for the present time, with fair promises for the future. At a subsequent interview with the Chiefs alone, they requested that I should write down their words, or messages to their "Great Master" in Red River. I accordingly did so, and have tran-

mitted the messages as delivered. Copies of The Proclamations issued, prohibiting the Traffic in Spirituous Liquors to Indians or others, and the use of strychnine in the destruction of animal life, have been received, and due publicity given to them. But without any power to enforce these laws, it is almost useless to publish them here; and I take this opportunity of most earnestly soliciting on behalf of the Company's servants, and settlers in this District, that protection be afforded to life and property here as soon as possible, and that Commissioners be sent to speak with the Indians on behalf of the Canadian Government.

MEMORANDA :

Had I not complied with the demands of the Indians some giving them little presents, and otherwise satisfied them, I have no doubt that they would have proceeded to acts of violence, and once that had commenced, there would have been the beginning of an Indian war, which it is difficult to say when it would have ended.

The Buffalo will soon be exterminated, and when starvation comes, these Plain Indian Tribes will fall back on the Hudson's Bay Forts and settlements for relief and assistance, if not complied with, or no steps taken to make some provision for them they will most assuredly help themselves. And their being no Force or any Law up there to protect the settlers, they must either quietly submit to be pillaged, or lose their lives in the defence of their Families and property, against such fearful odds that will leave no hope for their side.

Gold may be discovered in paying quantities, any day, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains; we have in Montana and in the mining settlements close to our boundary line a large mixed frontier population who are only waiting and watching to hear of Gold discoveries to rush into the Saskatchewan and without any form of Government or established laws up there, or force to protect whites or Indians, it is very plain what will be the result.

I think that the establishment of law and order in the Saskatchewan District, as early as possible is of most vital importance to the future of the country and the interest of Canada and also the making of some Treaty or settlement with the Indians who inhabit the Saskatchewan District.

W. J. CHRISTIE, Chief Factor,
In charge of Saskatchewan District,
and Hudson's Bay Company.

Messages from the Cree Chiefs of the Plains, Suskatchewan, to His Excellency Governor Archibald, our Great Mother's Representative at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement.

1. The Chief SWEET GRASS, The Chief of the Country,

GREAT FATHER,

I shake hands with you and bid you welcome; we heard our lands were sold and we did not like it; we dont want to sell our lands; it is our property and no one has a right to sell them.

Our country is getting ruined of fur bearing animals, hitherto our sole support, and now we are poor and want help - we want you to pity us. We want cattle, tools, agricultural implements, and assistance in everything when we come to settle; our country is no longer able to support us.

Make provision for us against years of starvation, we have had great starvation the past winter, and the small-pox took away many of our people, the old, young and children.

We want you to stop the Americans from coming to trade on our lands, and giving firewater, ammunition and arms to our enemies the Blackfeet.

d-5

We made a peace this winter with the Blackfeet ; our young men are foolish it may not last long.

We invite you to come and see us and to speak with us, if you can't come yourself, send some one in your place.

We send these words by our Master, Mr. Christie, in whom we have every confidence, that is all.

2. "Ki, he, win," "The EAGLE,"

GREAT FATHER,

Let us be friendly ; we never shed any whiteman's blood, and have always been friendly with the whites, and want workmen, carpenters and farmers to assist us when we settle ; I want all my brother "Sweet Grass" asks, that is all.

3. "The LITTLE HUNTER,"

You my brother, the Great Chief in Red River, treat me as a brother, that is, as a Great Chief.

4. "Kis, ki, on," or "SHORT TAIL,"

My brother that is coming close I look upon you, as if I saw you ; I want you to pity me, and I want help to cultivate the ground for myself and descendants, come and see us.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The additions made last year by Parliament to the Indian Grants for these Provinces have enabled me to partially introduce into both, the system of management which has worked so well in the larger Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In Nova Scotia, for many years, Indians and Indian lands had been committed to the charge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, an over worked officer who could rarely leave Halifax, and who could exercise no personal supervision over the Mic-macs scattered through eighteen counties, with the most reliable of whom—who seldom drifted to the—Capital he rarely came in contact. Through well disposed persons, who gave their services gratuitously, coats and blankets, and occasionally seed and implements were annually distributed, but the Indians had nobody within reach of their settlements, whose duty it was to counsel with and protect them, or to encourage them by special aid, judiciously applied, to abandon the chase, which has long ceased to be profitable and *fall back* on the cultivation of the soil. Fully alive to the defects of the old system Mr. Fairbanks cheerfully retired from the service, and I only regret that the limited fund at my disposal enabled me to make to him a very moderate compensation for the three years service given to the Dominion.

The old system has now been changed. The Province has been divided into seven Districts. An active resident agent has been appointed in each. The reserves, too lavishly granted away by the Provincial Government, will now be effectually protected, and the annual grants, instead of being merely distributed in an eleemosiary spirit, will be applied to promote education and to encourage habits of industry. Help will no longer be given to the idle and the profligate, but only to those who show a disposition to advance and help themselves.

The salutary check upon the manufacture of Doctors' Bills for attendance upon sick Indians, which was applied for many years by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia, has been forced upon this Department by the absurd quantity of such claims which were sent to Ottawa, so soon as the idea got abroad that the Indian funds here were unlimited, and that the old restrictions had passed away with the old forms of Government. The profession have been notified that the old checks are in force, that no bills for medical attendance will be noticed which have not been first audited and paid by the Court of

Sessions, when one half will be returned to the County authorities from Indian funds. Services specially authorized by the Department or by the Local Agents will alone be paid in full.

New Brunswick has been divided into two districts, the Southern which is inhabited by the Micmacs, includes the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queens, Charlotte, Kings, St. John; and the Northern, over which the Micmacs chiefly roam, will comprise the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Kent, Albert.

In New Brunswick the Reserves are larger and more valuable than in Nova Scotia, and appear to have been better preserved. A vast deal of timber has, however, been stripped off of them, under a loose system which has produced but little or no revenue for permanent investment. A more vigilant supervision will turn this property to more account, and it is hoped that by the promotion of education, and through the agency of a more direct and vigilant superintendence than has hitherto obtained, the Indians in New Brunswick may yet be stimulated to come more nearly up to the standard of intelligence and self help which has been attained by so many of the Red men of Canada.

The Report of the Deputy Superintendent, showing in detail the ordinary working of the Department, and the results of the years operations is appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH HOWE.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA,

DEPARTMENT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

25th April, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annexed Report on Indian affairs for the year terminated, 30th June, 1871, accompanied by the usual particulars in tabular form, relative to the receipts and expenditure, the condition of the Indian Funds, the disposable lands open for sale,—Population returns,—Indian Schools,—Office work, and other details relating to the operations of this branch of the Public Service.

The amounts received from these sources were \$95,765: $\frac{65}{100}$ against \$61,445 $\frac{9}{100}$ for the previous year, being an increase of \$34,320 $\frac{56}{100}$. These figures, however, exhibit but imperfectly the soundness of the policy of opening out the Colonization Roads, which, while proving highly beneficial to the new settlers, has, by offering facilities for penetrating into the wooded lands, drawn in a marked degree the attention of individuals to the advantages which the Indian lands present; and has been the means of attracting to them a class of persons much superior to those who, under other circumstances, would become occupants.

It induces, likewise, an earlier sale of the lands, and the consequent speedy clearing and cultivation of them.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The expenditure in the construction of Roads of that description in the Saugeen Peninsula, and the Manitoulin Island, was \$6,240 $\frac{11}{100}$ and the work performed was supplementary, and in continuation of that of former years.

The line of Road through the Saugeen Peninsula has now been opened out a distance equal to about ten miles of the Northern extremity of the Peninsula, at the Harbor of Bury, and will be completed to that point in the course of the present season; and thus form a line of travel by land to within twenty-five miles by water of the Great Manitoulin Island.

The line of Road on the Manitoulin Island commenced in the year 1866, has now been completed a distance of about fifty miles, extending from Little Current to Sheguiandah, Manitowaning, and Michael Bay, and is now in course of extension to Providence Bay.

This is in marked contrast to the state of the Island, when in October, 1862, the cession from the Indians was obtained, and not a single mile of constructed road existed. During the last Summer and Autumn, many additional settlers went up, and commenced farming operations, and the intelligence received gives promise of a still larger influx during the coming season. An excellent Flouring Mill has been built at Sheguiandah, and another at Providence Bay will be erected this Spring, upon a location disposed of on that express condition. A Saw Mill additional to that on Michael Bay, worked by Lyon & Co., is also building on Mondemoga River, which flows into Providence Bay.

The climate and soil of those parts of the Island best suited for settlement, are well spoken of by the resident settlers.

In the Saugeen Peninsula it would appear from the Assessment Rolls, that actual settlement is proceeding satisfactorily, and many additional settlers have taken possession of the lands sold to them.

The projected line of road, through the Goulais and Batchewana Bay Reserve, in rear of the Sault St. Marie, has been carefully examined, with a view to the construction of some sections of it during the present season. A considerable portion of the land along its course has been found to be well timbered and adapted for agricultural purposes; and so soon as the road, (on both sides of which, and abutting upon it, lots have been marked off for settlement), that the lands will be taken up, and occupied by the purchasers.

The Saw Mill in this tract, built by Messrs. Harris and Jones, near Carp River, has been for some time in full operation.

A reference to the statement in the Appendix, relative to Education, will afford useful information, and show the Schools aided both from Indian funds and by different Societies.

It will be perceived from the School Reports, that Agriculture is being taught at the Mount Elgin Institution, together with other industrial pursuits.

And also in the Institution near Brantford, sustained by the New England Company, instructions in similar branches of employment are afforded.

The position of most of the bands in the Province of Ontario, continues, as respects revenue to improve, and the expenditure is carefully watched. In the collection of rents of lands belonging to the Mohawks of Tyendenaga, by the Local Agent, and the control of them being with this office in the stead of its being with the Chiefs and Council, those people have now a revenue considerably increased; and as I had some years since carried out a similar plan in the case of the Iroquois of St. Regis, I was prepared for the satisfaction which the change has occasioned to the Mohawks.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The settlement up the Gatineau, in the Township of Maniwaki, known as the River Desert Settlement, to which have resorted many Indians from the Lake of Two Mountains, has been steadily increasing, and the Agent resident in that Township reports that many families, to the heads of which farm lots were located, have made fair progress in clearing and cultivation; and that other families are from time to time joining them.

A limited quantity of seed grain, and also of agricultural implements is still provided for them, as well as other Bands in that Province, who cultivate land, and they are thereby enabled the better to supply themselves with food.

The Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, as well as the other bands to whom assistance in provisions and other supplies have usually been sent, have been periodically in the Spring and Autumn furnished with them. And aid for the most needy among the aged and sick, has also been forwarded for them. Medical treatment is likewise provided for such of them as the Department is informed require it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hands In this Province the assistance to the various bands has been continued, and in some measure increased. But the Local Supervision having in times past been committed to the heads of no less than fourteen Commissioners and Agents, and with an Indian population only of between twelve and thirteen hundred, and the system not being susceptible of advantageous results to the Indians, and likewise not admitting of that responsibility being exacted from each, which it was necessary to insist upon, the Province has been divided into two Indian Districts with a salaried Superintendant (who has been required to give security for proper performance of duties) to attend to Indian affairs in each. As respects New Brunswick, it was hoped that more progress than has been exhibited, would have been perceptible among the Indians, and that a greater desire for education would have manifested itself; but the correspondence with the late Commissioners and Agents indicates a condition almost of stagnation. To remove this, active, constant Supervision is imperatively called for.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The measures adopted under sanction of Order in Council to bring about in this Province an improved system, corresponding in some degree with that which has long prevailed in Ontario, promises material benefit to the Indians. And the reports received from the Local Agents have already opened the way for promoting their welfare and for rendering them less dependent upon periodical compassionate relief than heretofore. The Agents have been given to understand that substantial assistance would be extended to such as would take up the cultivation of land, as a means of support, and which the want of adequate encouragement to carry on seems to have held them back from attempting, except upon the smallest possible scale.

One drawback which the Indians in Nova Scotia, in common with those of New Brunswick, have experienced, and has been disastrous to them, is the practice which seems to have prevailed almost unchecked of any white man who chose to do so, assuming possession of portions of their reserves, and then by exerting a little influence, contriving before long to have himself placed in the position of a purchaser.

The attention of the Officers of Indian Affairs has been directed to the cure of this evil. No white man could be induced to do anything on his property, while such insecurity was ever present, and threatening at any hour to dispossess him of it, and therefore, great allowances should be made for the poor Red men, who are too often begrudged the few limited Reserves which they are permitted to call their own. The issue of the proclamation by which the Legislative enactments for preventing unauthorized occupation of Indian lands have been made applicable to Indian Reserves in Nova Scotia, will, it is trusted, protect them to a very considerable extent in future. And already is there evidence that confidence on the part of the Indians has increased, as respects the management of their affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The very large Indian population of that Province, amounting to not less than 45,000 individuals, a proportion of whom are in various stages of semi-civilization, and another portion who have advanced but little, if at all beyond the condition of Indian life, such as

exists where intercourse with white men has been of a description neither to elevate the race nor to have for its object the imparting to individual members of it, objects and aims of an order higher than those which influenced and guided them in their pristine condition, presents a wide field for energetic action, for zealous work on an extended scale; and for rendering these Indians, who in point of numbers are formidable, eventually attached and valuable subjects of the crown.

In endeavoring to arrive at a knowledge of what has been done for the benefit of the Indians of that New Province of the Dominion, it would seem that the pioneers in the important work of instructing them in the rudiments of Education and in reclaiming them from Heathenism, were the Church Missionary Society, and the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts. These Societies, which are identified with the Church of England, have four principal Missions, as the chief centres from which their operations for educating and christianizing the Indians are conducted. The Roman Catholic Church, also, has been actively engaged, through its Missionaries in instructing and improving the Indians. Among other efforts made for their benefit is the establishment of an Industrial and Agricultural School, and it would appear that its effort has been to ~~render~~ ^{encourage} (in some settlements successful farming, but of course in a limited degree. There may be other religious denominations who have acted in the same praiseworthy manner, but if so, no report explaining or making known the labors in which they have been engaged, has been received at this office. The Indians of British Columbia have, it would seem from an official report, received upwards of 40 reserves, and averaging in contents from 100 to 200 acres.

The work of organization and the introduction of an Indian policy, and system, ^{applicable to this new Province} has yet to be commenced: but the Bill about to be brought before Parliament, will, by making the acts relating to Indian Affairs in other Provinces of the Dominion, and by the passage of the additional provisions which it contains, afford an excellent means of conducting Indian Affairs in British Columbia in a manner more consistent with the welfare and interests of the Indians, than from the information which has reached the Department, the description of management heretofore pursued, has apparently admitted of. The complaint has come from more than one quarter that they have been deprived of portions of their reserves, and it is inferred that redress has been, with them, difficult to obtain. The recurrence of such events will be prevented when the act which has been ~~passed~~ ^{becomes} law, and the boundaries of their Reserves are properly defined. ^{prepared}

We must not, however, close our eyes to many difficulties which will have to be met and many contingencies, at present unforeseen, will require to be provided for hereafter.

The great point will be, to begin right, and, although, for so extended a region the Local Staff available may not be adequate to the occasion, and the working of the laws and regulations hitherto unknown, there may be ~~contended~~ ^{attended} with hindrances and inconveniences which will impede progress, yet the Indians will doubtless soon comprehend, that their affairs are to be administered in such a manner that whatever rights and privileges are possessed by people of other origins, will be secured to them; and that on their part by conforming to the laws enacted for their benefit, they will enable the Government the better to protect their interests.

It is trusted that previously to the period for issuing another official report on Indian Affairs, some progress will have been made in forming plans and also in carrying them out, for promoting the material welfare of the Indians of British Columbia.

POPULATIONS.

Upon comparing the population returns with those of the last year for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it will be observed that some bands, more or less numerous, now appear, for the first time in the Appendix, to the annual report. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the decennial census has through the agency of the persons who collected the data for it, disclosed the existence of different parties of Indians, which were unknown to the Visiting Superintendent or other agents of the Department. These parties of Indians not being recipients of annuities or interest money, had no inducements to

report themselves to Officers or others connected with Indian Affairs. The population returns to be found in the Appendix exhibit, it will be perceived, as regards most of the bands an increase, and not a diminution in numbers; and on comparing these with former returns, it will be found to have been continuous. This is doubtless the result of improved habits of life, proper medical treatment when sickness has occurred, better habitations and sufficient clothing, better food and an ample supply of it. Added to these may be the restraints their religious instructors inculcates, and the better tone of mind which, in many is observable. There are now fewer complaints of the Commission of crime, and when we do hear of it, it is usually traceable to unsubdued habits, or instances of intemperance. There can be little doubt that the good influences at work, are rendering the Indians better members of society.

With respect to the population returns for Manitoba and the North West Territories, no Census having yet been completed, the computation of ~~other~~ numbers is necessarily uncertain. *then*

In regard to British Columbia the information obtained by the Department is very imperfect, and it will be perceived that there are several bands, the population of which was entirely unknown.

It is trusted, that previously to the issue of another Annual Report, such additional information will have been collected as to furnish ample details in connection with all the ~~unknown~~ Bands.

important It now only remains for me to state, in conclusion, that upon the whole the various superintendencies and agencies of the Department have been satisfactorily conducted, and that the Staff at Head-quarters have given a steady and praiseworthy attention to their duties, which, on reference to the proper tabular statement will convincingly prove, have become increasingly onerous, and which entail responsibilities inseparable from the varied and special nature of much of the work to be performed and little understood by those not intimately conversant with them, and demanding an amount of time and attention, considerably in excess of any former years.

I have, the honor to be, Sir,

Your obed't servant,

WM. SPRAGGE,

D. S. G. A.

RETURN A

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of State for the Provinces, for the Year ending the 30th June, 1871.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointments to Provincial Service.	REMARKS.
Superintendent General	Hon. Joseph Howe.	\$ cts. Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Holds that Office combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Deputy Superintendent	William Spragge	2,100 00	17th Mar., 1862	Govr. in Council.	1st Jan., 1829	In Surveyor General's Department.
Accountant	Chas. T. Walcott	1,400 00	1st Dec., 1859	Governor General and O.C., 17th Mar., 1862	— Oct., 1854	In Crown Land Department.
Corresponding Clerk	Lawr. Vankoughnet.	1,100 00	13th Feb., 1861	do do	13th Feb., 1861	
Clerk and Draughtsman	J. P. M. Lecourt	900 00	10th Apl., 1862	Hon. A. Campbell.		
Clerk	S. G. Murray	800 00	1st June, 1866	do		Appointed by Sir John Colborne Forest Warden, Township of Tyendinaga, retired on pension, paid to 18th Feb'y., 1871.
Clerk and Translator	J. V. DeBoucherville	850 00	1st Jan., 1869	Sir E. P. Taché		In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Probationary Clerk	Frederick Smith	300 00	-- Oct., 1870	Hon. Jos. Howe.	1st May, 1865	Appointed Third Class Clerk, at \$400 per annum, 1st October, 1871. O.C., 13th October, 1871.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
Indian Branch, Ottawa, 25th April, 1872.

RETURN B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1871, for Services at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund Paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	W. R. Bartlett	V. S. and Courr.	1372 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Ind. Land Mang't	Governor General...	1st July, '58	Stationed at Toronto.
	A. Deacon	Clerk	592 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Dec. '70..	do do	Supt. General	1st July, '64	do
	Charles Irvine	School Teacher..	150 00	1st July, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Mohawks of the Bay Q.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st July, '70	
	Rev. G. A. Anderson	Missionary . . .	75 00	1st April, '70, to 16th May, '70.	do do	Governor General...		
	Rev. T. Stanton . . .	"	350 00	16th May, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	do do	Supt. General	16th May, '70	
	Miss Lydia Hill . . .	School Teacher..	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	do do	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	
	do	do Mohawk R've	15 00	1st April, '70, to 30th June, '70.	do do			
	Geo. Charles	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar. '71..	Chippewas of Snake I'd	do do		
	William Law	School Teacher..	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Miss Eliz. Tilley....	"	100 00	do do	Chippewas of Beausolve	do do	do	
	John Assance	Chief	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	David Assance	Interpreter	25 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Thos. Naningshking	Chief	25 00	do do	Chippewas of Rama...	do do	do	
	J. B. Naningshking	Chief and Interp	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Rev. J. L. Saunders.	For Sc'l Teacher	50 00	do do	do do	do do	do	
	Dr. H. Corbett	Medical Att'dt..	100 00	do do	do do	do do	do	

RETURN B.—*Continued.*

Local Superintendency or Division.	Name of Recipients of Payment.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointm't.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	John Kadabegwon.	Chief	100 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Chippewas of Saugeen.	Nominated by Band and app'd by Dept	1st April, '70	
	Henry H. Madwaash	"	100 00	do	do	do	do	
	Jos. K. James	Councillor	10 00	do	do	do	do	
	John George	Church Sexton..	40 00	do	do	do	do	
	Cephas Kahbege	Interpreter	12 50	1st April, '70, to 30th June, '70.	do	do	do	
	Geo. Hall	School Teacher..	200 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71.	do	do	do	
	Doctor Frickleton..	Surgeon	152 05	27th June to 31st March, 1871 ..	do	do	do	
	Henry S. Jones	Interpreter	150 00	1st July, '70, to 31st March, '71	do	do	do	
	Geo. A. Tabigwon ..	Chief	50 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71.	Chippewas of Nawash.	do	do	
	Wm. McGregor	"	100 00	do	do	do	do	
	F. Lamorandere	Interpreter	100 00	do	do	do	do	
	David Craddock	School Teacher..	200 00	do	do	do	do	
	John Rice	Secretary	20 00	do	Miss. of Rice & Mud L.	do	do	
	Jos. Whetung.	Chief	25 00	do	do	do	do	
	R. L'andaush	Messenger	5 00	do	do	do	do	
	Jacob Jacobs	"	5 00	1st April, '70, to 30th Sept., '70.	do	do	do	
	Alfred McCue.	"	5 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st May, '71.	do	do	do	
	John Johnson	Chief	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '71	Miss. of Skugog.....	do	do	
	Dr. W. Noden	Medical Att'dt ..	150 00	do	Miss. of Ahwack	do	do	
	John Sunday, Senr.	Chief	112 00	do	do	do	do	

Western Superintendency																			
Geo. Blaker	Councillor	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Peter Crow	"	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Thos. Marsden	"	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
William Crow	"	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Sunday, Jr.	Secretary	48 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Rev. J. A. Iveson.	Forseston & Wood	30 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Robert McKenzie.	V. S. and Comr.	980 00	1st April, '70 to 31st March, '71	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Rev. A. Jamieson	Missionary	400 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Rev. H. P. Chase.	"	400 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Jos. Wancaush	School Teacher	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Jos. Fisher	"	200 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Henry	Interpreter	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Peter Brigham	Messenger	30 00	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
S. Maskinonge	"	30 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Week	Messenger, Bear Creek	{ 7 00 }	1st April, '70, to 30th Sep., '70..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
John Henry	Councillor	12 00	1st Oct., '69, to 30th Sep., '70..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Joseph Wancaush	"	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Joseph Fisher	"	12 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Joshua Wawanesh	Chief	250 00	1st April, '70, to 31st May, '71..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Wm. Wawanesh	School Teacher and Interpreter	225 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
James Cameron	School Teacher	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
W. N. Fisher	Councillor and Interpreter	70 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Jno. Natahwosh	Councillor	10 00	do to 30th Sept., '70.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Thos. Buckwheat	"	10 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Joshua Greenbird	"	20 00	do to 31st Mar., '71.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount paid. \$ cts.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Western Superintendency	Chas. Kujoshk.....	Councillor.....	10 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st May, '71.	Chippewas of Walpole.	Nominated by Band	and app'd by	the Department.
	John C. Bryson.....	School Teacher..	300 00	1st April, '70, to 31st March, '71	Moravians of Thames.	do	do	do
	Representatives of late Philip Jacob..	Chief.	50 00	1st April, '70, to 30th Sept., '70.	do	do	do	do
	Frederick Jacob.....	"	50 00	1st Oct., '70, to 31st Mar., '71.	do	do	do	do
	Joshua Jacob.....	Councillor.....	6 00	do	do	do	do	do
	C. M. Stonefish.....	"	6 00	do	do	do	do	do
	Josh. Pheasant.....	"	6 00	do	do	do	do	do
	Jos. H. Crowley.....	School Teacher..	250 00	1st April, '70, to 31st Mar., '71.	Wyandottas of Anderson	do	do	do
	Dr. W. Lambert.....	Medical Attd...	80 00	do	do	do	do	do
	J. T. Gilkison	V. S. and Comr.	1372 00	do	Six Nations of G. R. & Ind. L. Mangt. Fund	Supt. General	1st May, '62 1st Jan., '55	
Grand River Superintendency	Henry Andrews.....	Clerk.....	784 00	do	do	Gov. General	and app'd by	the Department.
	R. H. Dee, M.D.....	Medical Attd...	1500 00	do	Six Nations G. R.	Nominated by Band	and app'd by	the Department.
	W. McCargo, M.D....	"	280 00	do	do	do	do	do
	G. H. Johnson.....	Interpreter.....	400 00	do	do	do	do	do
	Jas. McLean.....	Warden.....	200 00	do	do	do	do	do
	David Hill.....	Caretaker	20 00	do	do	do	do	do
	Geo. King	Chief.....	100 00	do	Mississaguas of Credit.	do	do	do
	Jas. Chechock.....	Messenger.....	50 00	do	do	do	do	do
	Thos. Pyne, M.D....	Medical Attd...	200 00	do	do	do	do	do
	James McLean	Warden	100 00	do	do	do	do	do

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Departement of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, out of Upper Canada Funds.

Station Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Head Quarters.....	F. Talfourd, retired Allowance	400 00	Ind. Land Magt. Fund.
	H. Bernard, Salary as Solicitor.....	400 00	" " "
	Travelling Expenses	1,060 29	" " "
	Percentage on Receipts.....	101 06	" " "
	Purchase of Oxen.....	270 00	" " "
	Grand Chief Oshaweenoo	25 00	" " "
	Medicines	333 33	" " "
	Advertising.....	144 39	" " "
	Stationary, Printing, &c.....	61 93	" " "
	Wharf, Manitowaning	473 36	" " "
	Sundries, Rent, Telegrams, Postages, &c., &c.....	1,529 37	" " "
	Surveys, Roads	7,019 90	" " "
	Transfers to other Accounts	151 00	" " "
	Gratuities	90 00	" " "
	Salaries, Extra Services	402 08	" " "
	Improvements on lot in Anderdon Blankets	216 00 1,300 00	" " "
Western Superintendency	Medicines, Attendance, Funerals, Coffins, &c., per Registration of Tribe.....	556 60	Chippewas of Sarnia.
	Schools Books	7 09	" " "
	Allowances to Chapel Steward and Messenger.....	70 00	" " "
	Pensions.....	200 00	" " "
	Surrender paid to the two Wawanoshes	525 00	" " "
	Improvements paid to Abram Oamah- sonoo	500 00	" " "
	Distribution	5,787 09	" " "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	719 88	" " "
	Road Work, and Bridges.....	713 27	" " "
	Expenses re-Collection of Timber....	40 00	Chippewas of Walpole.
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	227 00	" " "
	Distribution	2,611 30	Chippewas of Thames.
	Pensions.....	40 00	" " "
	Coffins	71 00	" " "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	46 58	" " "
	Distribution	2,669 88	" " "
	Distribution	136 54	Munsees of Thames.
	Refunds	66 68	Moravians
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	1,049 31	" " "
	Distribution	5,721 29	" " "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	143 67	Wyandots of Anderdon.
	Distribution	2,576 30	" " "
	Interest on Investment.....	101 91	Wm. Wabuck.
	" "	76 43	James Menace.
	" "	127 38	Nancy Maiville.
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	4 89	Pottawattamies of Wal-
	Distribution	100 95	pole Island.
Central and Eastern Superintendency.....	Vaccination.....	31 00	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
	Transfer.....	62 82	" " "
	Percentage on land Receipts.....	144 65	" " "
	Distribution	1,949 72	" " "
	Pensions.....	40 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Roads, Inspection of	2,498 65	" " "

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
Central and Eastern Division.....	Improvements	\$ 12 50	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Refunds	25 00	"
	Transfer	682 58	"
	Fishery License	10 00	"
	Percentage on land receipts	705 77	"
	Distribution	8,559 05	"
	Pensions	102 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
	Roads, inspection of	2,498 66	"
	Improvements	12 50	"
	Refunds	25 00	"
	Transfer	777 94	"
	Percentage on land receipts	1,177 47	"
	Distribution	10,273 30	"
	Ploughs	80 00	Chippewas of Rama.
	Transfer	64 75	"
	Percentage on land receipts	109 03	"
	Distribution	2,042 83	"
	Transfer	30 57	Chippewas of Snake Island
	Percentage on land receipts	28 13	"
	Distribution	923 38	"
	Rents paid to individual Indians	2,488 50	Mohawks of the Bay of
	Expenses leasing lands	101 50	Quinte.
	" Forest Bailiff	40 00	"
	" Synod	60 00	"
	Transfer	54 85	"
	Services of Sexton	26 00	"
	Travelling Expenses, S. Green and others	52 50	
	Insurance	39 40	
	Gratuity, C. Smart	10 00	"
	Percentage paid F. McAnnany and W. Frizzell	341 08	"
	Percentage on land receipts	311 36	"
	Distribution	6,935 16	"
	Repairs of School House	45 60	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
	W. H. Eyre, for Searches	18 45	"
	Refund	5 00	"
	Percentage on land receipt	83 95	"
	Distribution	3,800 31	"
	Percentage on land receipts	1 65	Mississaguas of Scugog.
	Distribution	451 96	"
	Account repayment of loan to build Church	62 00	Mississaguas of Rice and
	Distribution	2,640 48	Mud Lakes,
Grand River Superin- tendency	Travelling expenses, Simcoe Kerr	36 25	Six Nations of the Grand
	House Rent	125 00	River.
	Pensions	350 00	"
	Expenses Queen's Birthday	66 49	"
	Repairs to bridges	332 35	"
	Fire losses	185 00	"
	Repairs to Mohawk Church	100 00	"

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—*Continued.*

Station Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
Grand River Superintendency	Contingencies	\$ cts. 249 80	Six Nations of the Grand River.
	Boy Peters	99 72	" "
	Transfers	1,017 81	" "
	Presentation of Royal Portraits	154 39	" "
	Stationary	41 00	" "
	Law costs, Fagan <i>vs.</i> McLean and <i>re</i> trial of Stewart	350 80	" "
	Expenses <i>re</i> Timber	725 02	" "
	Improvements Winterbottom and Anthony	350 00	" "
	Insurance	12 50	" "
	Chiefs board money	800 00	" "
	Burial Expenses	20 00	" "
	Expenses of Delegates	494 57	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts	1,698 05	" "
	Distribution	40,628 63	" "
	Pensions	225 00	Mississaguas of the Credit
	Sundries for Tribe	280 27	" "
	Paints and Painting Parsonage	87 30	" "
	Contingencies	33 76	" "
	Gratuities	50 00	" "
	Account loan, Jas. McLean	100 00	" "
	Percentage on land Receipts	64 47	" "
	Distribution	4,537 67	" "
Northern Superintendency	Distribution	203 20	Ojibewas of Lake Huron Shawanega Band.
	"	42 20	" Chief Dokis & his Band
	"	2,259 87	" of Lake Huron.
	"	2,086 51	" of Lake Superior.
Cornwall Superintendency	Chiefs yearly Allowance	50 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
	Fuel wood for school	24 00	" "
	Distribution	2,728 65	" "
Northern Superintendency	Percentage on land Receipts	271 42	Batchewana Indians.
	Transfer	101 50	" "
	Refunds	19 00	" "
	Distribution	202 47	" "
Lake Two Mountains Superintendency	Percentage on land Receipts	6 00	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
	Transfers	330 00	" "
	Distribution	117 63	" "
Albert Anthony	Balance of Account	654 87	Albert Anthony.
St. Francis	T. Plamondon Percentage	27 52	Abenakis of St. Francis.
"	Distribution	264 83	" "
Isle Verte and Vigio	"	453 50	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Vigio.
	Transfer	450 02	General Fund, P. A.
Peach Island	Refund	300 00	Genl. Fund, Prov. Acc.
Manitoulin Island	"	130 00	" "
	Transfer	7 00	" "
Gardon River	Percentage on land Receipts	127 91	Gardon River Indians.
	Distribution	131 86	" "
Caughnawaga Eastern Division	Services of Missionary	217 35	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
	Distribution	1,737 15	" "
	Transfers	38 60	" "
	Repairs to roads, &c.	200 00	" "
Western Superintendency	Education and Board	2,346 25	Indians
	Work Shops	250 00	"

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
Western Superinten- dency	Salaries (in part)	\$ cts. 82 50	Indian Schools.
	Insurance	92 60	"
Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River....	Percentage on land receipts.....	24 75	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake Nipissing.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	22 90	Lake Nipissing Indians.
	Distribution	287 50	"
Manitoulin Island.....	Improvements	20 00	Ojibewas and Ottawas of
	Refunds	77 50	Manitoulin Island.
	Transfers	151 59	"
	Percentage on land receipts.....	305 43	"
	Distribution	628 50	"
River Desert.....	Percentage on land receipts... ..	305 43	River Desert Indians.
"	Distribution	824 83	"
Thesalon River.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	5 61	Thesalon River Reserve.
White Fish River.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	5 62	White Fish River Reserve.
Fort William, Lake Superior.....	Percentage on land receipts.....	7 80	Fort William Band, Lake Superior.
Upper Ottawa.....	Percentage on land receipts.	30 40	Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Ojibewas, of the Upper Ottawa.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the year ended
30th June, 1871.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada.....	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	485 77
do do	Grant to Maniwaki Road	1,000 00
do do	do in aid of Schools and salaries of Teachers	1,512 50
do do	Salaries and services of Medical Attendants	148 33
do do	Purchase of Lands in South Algona	156 10
do do	Advertising	23 56
do do	Gratuities, Karoniashee and Widow, Nipissing	25 00
do do	Grants to relieve distress	1,990 00
do do	Roman Catholic Missions	500 00
do do	Vaccination	565 00
do do	J. B. A. Chamberland, professional services	5 00
do do	Services to Durham Lands and Indian Land Quarries.....	272 89
do do	Repairs to Church, Caughnawaga.....	500 00
do do	Per centage	104 85
do do	Travelling Expenses	415 95
do do	Tribal Expenses, Abenakis of St. Francis	55 00
do do	Seed Grain	2,175 00
do do	Peter Basket, expenses re Restigouche Indians	25 00
		9,959 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, April 25th, 1872.

E.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1871, out of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount Paid.	Out of what fund payable.
		\$ cts.	
New Brunswick...	Salary, Rev. J. J. O'Leary.....	100 00	New Brunswick, Ind.
" ..	" Rev. J. C. McDevitt.....	250 00	" "
" ..	" Chas. Meahan.....	112 50	" "
" ..	Sundry acct., Supplies, Seeds, and Medicines, G. Thompson.....	252 88	" "
" ..	Medical Bills.....	40 00	" "
" ..	Plans &c., Dep. Surveyor General Inches.....	40 00	" "
" ..	Travelling Expenses.....	20 00	" "
" ..	Statistics, Indians Co. Victoria.....	25 00	" "
" ..	Relief &c., for Indians Co., Victoria.....	255 00	" "
" ..	" " Carlton.....	100 00	" "
" ..	" " Kent.....	190 00	" "
" ..	" " York.....	160 00	" "
" ..	" " Westmoreland.....	230 00	" "
" ..	" " Northumberland.....	230 00	" "
" ..	" " Restigouche.....	100 00	" "
" ..	" " Gloucester.....	80 00	" "
" ..	" " Charlotte.....	30 00	" "
" ..	" " St. John City.....	110 70	" "
Nova Scotia	Seed Grain.....	600 00	Nova Scotia, Indian.
" ..	Relief Sick Indians.....	76 90	" "
" ..	Blankets.....	700 00	" "
" ..	Sick and Indigent.....	450 00	" "
" ..	Medical Services.....	167 00	" "
" ..	Vaccination.....	19 50	" "
" ..	Salaries.....	100 00	" "
" ..	Travelling Expenses.....	128 50	" "
" ..	Grant; Merigomishe Indians.....	80 00	" "
" ..	Relief &c., Indians, District No. 1.....	196 80	" "
" ..	" " 2.....	213 20	" "
" ..	" " 3.....	274 70	" "
" ..	" " 4.....	159 90	" "
" ..	" " 5.....	229 60	" "
" ..	" " 6.....	278 80	" "
" ..	" " 7.....	151 70	" "
		\$6,151 98	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

F.—STATEMENT and Condition of the Indian Fund, showing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1870, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1871, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances, 1st July, 1870.		RECEIPTS.						EXPENDITURE.				Credit Balances, Constituting Funds and Committed Annuities, &c., &c.	
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds: Com-mutation of Annuities, Grants, &c.		Transfers.	Total.		By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.		\$	cts.
				\$	cts.		\$	cts.			\$	cts.		
Albert Anthony	7	54					647 33			647 33		654 87		541 13
Abenakis of St. Francis	303	01	520 17			10 30				530 47		292 35		816 09
Amalacties of Isle Verte and Viger	59	35	726 15			30 59				756 74				7,521 23
Batchewana Indians	3,041	02	2,714 27			253 62				5,074 00		372 92		45,799 09
Beausoleil Indians	43,891	92	1,446 52			2,761 02		2,106 11		4,207 54		2,155 72		69,281 36
Chippewas of the Thames	68,043	37	4,800 85			4,183 20				4,664 05		46 58		180,519 64
Chippewas of Sauguen	181,902	10	6,791 13			10,441 33				17,233 06		11,909 75		237,721 58
Chippewas of Sarnia	132,114	87	7,484 49			7,780 15				15,264 64		8,938 05		137,172 93
Chippewas of Nawash	214,235	70	11,408 14			12,218 50				23,636 64		13,361 94		223,352 99
Chippewas of Walpole	52,605	53	2,270 60			3,190 85				5,460 85		2,881 30		54,953 63
Chippewas of Rama	46,792	46	1,090 49			2,913 22				4,033 71		2,347 83		48,339 31
Chippewas of Snake Island	21,445	06	281 77			1,334 15				1,615 96		1,083 88		21,949 45
Chief Dookis and his Band	541	82				27 62				27 62				569 41
Durham Indians	641	97				35 64				35 64				677 61
General Fund, Provisional Acct.	1,902	96	2,070 00			109 16				2,179 16		430 00		3,635 12
Garden River Indians	2,390	44	1,279 16			123 08				1,402 24		131 86		3,532 91
Iroquois of St. Regis	30,790	89	2,947 71			1,822 52				4,770 23		4,551 59		31,069 53
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,420	01	1,833 54			104 43		330 00		2,267 97		38 00		4,445 48
Indian Schools	41,992	24	33 50			2,307 97				2,341 47		2,804 85		41,528 85
Indian Land Management Fund	195,295	82	241 44			12,215 31		7,752 88		20,209 63		22,518 27		192,766 18
Lower Canada Indians	120,841	93	326 00			6,478 26				6,804 26		9,959 95		117,686 24
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	843	17	60 00			38 00		33 00		131 09		117 63		520 63
Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River	477	58	247 58			29 94				277 52		24 75		730 05
Lake St. John Indians	846	50				43 12				43 12				880 62
Lake Nipissing Indians	1,810	42	229 00			91 09				320 00		287 50		1,820 62
Moravians of the Thames	122,644	65	10,346 85			6,660 26				17,007 11		6,205 97		132,396 48
Mississaugas of the Credit	115,163	08	812 57			6,983 40				7,795 97		6,268 17		116,615 40
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	94,010	38	7,643 53			5,693 70				13,337 23		10,834 14		96,202 11
Mississaugas of Alnwick	73,783	70	999 50			4,596 15				5,595 65		4,257 36		75,038 04
Mississaugas of Skugog	9,885	01	16 50			599 61				616 12		501 96		10,097 51

Mississaugas of Rice and Mud Lakes	53,510 58	.....	3,358 66	.....	3,358 66	2,762 48	.....	2,762 48	54,106 76
Muncies of the Thames	2,695 50	.....	135 58	.....	135 58	136 54	.....	136 54	2,694 54
Manace, James	1,519 22	.....	76 44	.....	76 44	76 43	.....	76 43	1,519 23
Maiville Nancy, alias Recollet	2,532 04	.....	127 38	.....	127 38	127 38	.....	127 38	2,532 04
Manitoulin Island (unceded)	35 56	.....	1 82	.....	1 82	.....	.....	.....	37 38
Megannatewan and Naiscouteyong Indian Reserves	170 67	62 00	9 46	151 59	223 05	.....	.....	.....	393 72
New Brunswick Indians	305 29	33 90	2,231 57	.....	2,235 47	2,325 38	.....	2,325 38	245 38
Nova Scotia Indians	2,600 30	100 00	2,594 82	.....	2,624 82	3,826 60	.....	3,826 60	1,398 52
Nishnaguana and his Band	138 25	.....	7 03	.....	7 03	.....	.....	.....	145 28
Ojibewas of Lake Huron	48,094 94	.....	3,041 64	.....	3,041 64	2,505 27	.....	2,505 27	48,631 31
Ojibewas of Lake Superior	40,076 41	.....	2,485 42	101 50	2,586 92	2,086 51	2,106 11	4,192 63	38 470 71
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Mani- toulain Island	6,190 10	4,037 48	349 36	17 00	4,403 84	726 00	557 02	1,283 02	9,310 92
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Clench's deficits	847 05	.....	43 17	.....	43 17	.....	.....	.....	890 22
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island	2,660 98	.....	133 87	.....	133 87	100 95	4 89	105 84	2,689 01
River Desert Indians	16,796 17	3,692 97	954 51	.....	4,647 48	1,429 06	308 90	1,737 96	19,705 69
Six Nations of the Grand River	818,215 79	17,029 43	47,580 14	150 30	64,759 57	48,596 52	2,345 38	50,941 90	832,033 46
Serpent River Reserve	152 21	.....	7 76	.....	7 76	.....	.....	.....	159 97
Spanish River Indians	1 35	.....	0 06	.....	0 06	.....	1 41	1 41	.....
Tetomonais (Chief) and his band	989 11	.....	59 56	.....	59 56	.....	.....	.....	1,048 67
Thessalon River Reserve	508 76	56 13	26 29	.....	82 42	.....	5 61	5 61	585 57
Wyandots of Anderson	49,834 22	1,931 50	2,635 53	.....	4,617 03	2,906 30	143 67	3,049 97	51,401 28
Wabunck, William	2,025 63	.....	101 92	.....	101 92	101 91	.....	101 91	2,025 64
White Fish River Reserve	158 60	56 20	9 04	.....	65 21	.....	5 62	5 62	218 22
(Port) William Band	170 82	77 99	11 09	.....	89 08	.....	7 80	7 80	252 10
Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Opataonias of the Upper Ottawa .....	.....	304 00	10 33	.....	314 38	.....	30 40	30 40	283 98
Hurons of Lorette .....	.....	324 71	6 67	.....	331 38	.....	.....	.....	331 38
Total	2,629,899 25	92,007 17	159,086 00	11,289 41	262,382 58	186,012 12	11,289 41	197,301 53	2,694,980 30

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

Dr. G.—GOVERNMENT in account with the Indian Department. *Cr.*

1870. July 1st ...	To amount of Balance	\$ cts. 2,929,899 25	1871. Jan. 30th ..	By amount of payments between 1st July, 1870, and 30th June, 1871	\$ cts. 197,301 53
1871. June 30th ..	To amount of Receipts from 1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871	292,382 58	June 30th ..	By amount of Balance	2,694,980 30
		2,892,281 83			2,892,281 83

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

C. T. WALCOT,
Acct. Indian Affairs.

H.—STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Indian lands sold during the year ending 30th June, 1871.

No. of Acres.	To what Tribe belonging.	Amount of Principal.	Average rate per acre.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
7,072	Chippewas of Saugeen	10,195 15	1 44
86	do Nawash	1,478 12	17 19
230	Batchewana Bay Reserve	115 00	50
11,816	Manitoulin Indians	6,171 89	52
50	Wyendotts of Anderdon	250 00	5 00
Town Lots.	Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, Orillia	430 00	.....
200	do Medonte	600 00	3 00
39	Thorah Island	156 00	4 00
24	} Sarnia	7,955 00	.....
and Town Lots			
291	Six Nations Indians	9,471 67	35 64
19,808		36,822 83	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

I.—STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on the 30th June, 1871.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
			\$ cts.
Albemarle.....	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound	17,756 Acres.	2 50
Amabel	" "	6,724½ "	2 50
Keppel	" "	267 "	2 50
Half Mile strip	" "	406 "	2 50
Sarawak	" "	85 "	2 50
Eastnor	" "	48,260 "	1 00
Lindsay	" "	67,310 "	1 00
St. Edmund	" "	65,872 "	1 00
Bidwell	Manitoulan Island (Lake Huron)	24,616 "	} Agricultural lands 50 cents per acre Mineral lands \$1.00 per acre.
Howland	" "	17,570½ "	
Sheguiandah	" "	25,612 "	
Billings	" "	24,099 "	
Assiginack	" "	23,167 "	
Campbell	" "	38,959 "	
Carnarvon	" "	36,172 "	
Allan	" "	22,075 "	
Tehkummah	" "	17,888 "	
Sandfield	" "	24,067 "	
Macdonald	Garden River (North Shore of Lake Huron)	18,401 "	}
Awerae	Batchewaning Bay	21,544 "	
Fenwick	"	17,168 "	
Kars	"	10,328½ "	
Pennefather	"	17,894 "	
Dennis	"	3,518 "	
Herrick	"	7,205 "	
Fisher	"	12,241 "	
Tilley	"	13,261 "	
Haviland	"	3,821 "	
Vankoughnet	"	2,800 "	}
Tupper	"	2,800 "	
Archibald	"	2,980 "	
Neebing	Fort William (Lake Superior)	20,660 "	
Tyendinaga	Bay of Quinte	6,029 "	
Orford	County of Kent	215 "	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe	705 "	
	Total	623,371½ Acres.	2 50 4 68 4 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th June, 1872.

J.—PROVISION RETURN for the year ended 30th June, 1871, for Indians of Lower Canada, in lieu of which a money Commutation is received from the Imperial Government, through the Commissariat Department of Canada.

Tribe.	Denomination.	Number of Persons.	Amount paid Sterling.	Remarks.
Abenakis, of St. Francis.	Women half rations	2	£ s. d. 2 12 3	For year to 30th Sept., '70.
		2	5 3 3	„ half year to 31st March, '71
		2	2 12 3	„ year to 30th June, 71.
	Total .....	.....	10 7 9	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

K.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the population of the Indian Tribes and Bands throughout Canada, between the years 1870 and 1871.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1870.	Population in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames	628	633	5		
Chippewas and Muncees of the Thames ..	612	611		1	
Moravians of the Thames	273	275	2		
Wyandotts of Anderson	73	73			
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island	798	804	6		
Chippewas of Sarnia	552	547		5	
Do Snake Island	125	130	2		
Do Rama	270	264		6	By death.
Do Christian Island	191	185		6	By emigration.
Odahwahs and Pottawatamies, of Christian Island	39	39			
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes	310	311	1		
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	725	735	10		
Mississaguas of Alnwick	203	205	2		
Ojibways of Sandy Island	195	198	3		
Chippewas of Auguen	296	306	10		
Do Cape Croker	342	364	22		12 births; 10 immigrants.
Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island	76	84	8		
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,869	2,916	47		
Mississaguas of the Credit	192	210	18		
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,502	1,453		49	
Do Lake Huron	no retu's	1,072			
Manitculin Island Indians	do	1,666			
Carleton County Indians		21			
Indians of South Lanark		17			
Do North do		13			
Do South Renfrew		79			
Do North do		94			
Do South Nipissing		75			
Do North do		312			
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,650	no retu's			
Do St. Rexas	843	896	53		
Nipissings, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains	395	416	11		
River Desert Indians	109	113	4		
Do Temiscaming Indians		198			
Indians of South Pontiac		68			
Do North do		520			
Do Hull Township		66			
Do Picanok		21			
Do Hincks		15			
Do Eagle River		22			
Do Kensin ton		1			
Do Bouchette		9			
Do Tomasine		196			
Do Kakeboug		92			
Do Bowman		8			
Do Lièvres West		54			
Do Mulgrave		20			
Do St Angelique		3			
Do Petite Nation		1			
Do Ripon		4			
Do North Nation		44			
Do North Rouge		75			
Do Argenteuil		6			

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Populat'n in 1870.	Populat'n in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Indians of Doncaster		8			
Do Montcalm		12			
Do Joliette		5			
Do Berthier		6			
Do Richelieu		3			
Do Iberville		7			
Do Mississquoi		8			
Do Shefford		1			
Do Maskinonge		20			
Do South St. Maurice		9			
Do North do		175			
Abenakis of St. Francis	264	273	9		
Do Becancour	72	68		4	
Indians of Stanstead		2			
Do Compton		5			
Do Portneuf		3			
Hurons of Lorette	329	235			
Montagnais of Point Blew, Chfcoutimi, Roberval, &c.		423			
Montagnais of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan		1,309			
Amalecites of Viger	91	79		12	
Mismacs of Maria and Restigouche	1,000	no retu's			
Indians of Gaspé Basin		84			
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i>					
Indians of Annapolis		63			
Do Colchester		31			
Do Cumberland		44			
Do Digby		224			
Do Guysborough		48			
Do Halifax		115			
Do Hants		168			
Do Kings		61			
Do Lunenburg		50			
Do Pictou		125			
Do Queens		83			
Indians of Shelburne		28			
Do Antigonish		93			
Do Yarmouth		20			
Do Cape Breton		188			
Do Inverness		138			
Do Richmond		78			
Do Victoria		69			
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche		74			
Do Queens		37			
Do Sunbury		26			
Do Northumberland		436			
Do Westmoreland		93			
Do Gloucester		54			
Do Charlotte		49			
Do Kent		248			
Do Victoria		112			
Do St. John		23			
Do Kings		76			
Do Gloucester		54			
Do Carleton		21			
Do York		159			
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>					
Indians of Rainy Lake		386			
Do Lake of the Woods		346			
Do do		115			

RETURN K.—Continued.

Name of Tribe or Band.			Populat'n in 1870.	Populat'n in 1871.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Manitoba.</i>							
Indians of Shoal Lake.....				111			
Do Fort Francis.....				49			
Salteaux Indians.....				not giv'n			
Cree Indians estimated at.....				7,000			
Blackfeet do do.....				4,000			
Blood do do.....				2,000			
Peagins do do.....				3,000			
Lurcees do do.....				200			
Assiniboine do do.....				500			
Wood Crees do do.....				425			
R. M. Assiniboine Indians estimated at.....				225			
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>							
Flathead Indians estimated at.....				7,300			
Thompson do do.....				2,050			
Similkameen do do.....				500			
Shushwap do do.....				1,250			
Lilloet do do.....				1,300			
Fraser Lake Indians do.....				not giv'n			
Williams Lake do Cariboo.....				"			
Peace River do estimated at.....				"			
Kootenay do do.....				"			
Comux do do.....				100			
Yuklutan do do.....				1,500			
Quackwell do do.....				2,000			
Chimiseau and Nap Indians estimated at.....				4,000			
Sougas and Sticksen do do.....				400			
Hydah do do.....				3,000			
Nootka Sound do do.....				2,000			
Clayquot and Barclay Sound Indians.....				2,000			
Nitinal Indians estimated at.....				1,500			
<i>Rupert's Land.</i>							
Albany River.	Indians of Osnabugh.....			350			
	Do Martin's Falls.....			300			
	Do Long Lake.....			250			
	Do Albany.....			700			
Moose River.	Do New Brunswick.....			150			
	Do Mattamagamingue.....			120			
	Do Flying Post.....			100			
	Do Mettatchewan.....			50			
	Do Abittibi.....			450			
	Do Long Portage Post.....			50			
	Do Moose Factory.....			420			
Rupert's River.	Do Waswanapee.....			200			
	Do Mistasine.....			150			
	Do Rupert's House.....			400			
	Do Fort George, Great Whale River.....			450			
	Indians of Little Whale River.....			50			
Eastmain.	Do Nitchequon.....			180			

INDIAN BRANCH,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

L.—STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Mount Engin Industrial School.....	Rev. J. G. Gray	Not known.	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Friends.	27	13	40	Thirty Indian children are paid for from Indian Funds at the rate of \$60 per annum each; the boys being taught trades and farming, the girls housewifery, tailoring, &c.
Moravians of the Thames	J. G. Bryson	300 00	Indian Friends.....	31	17	48	
Wyandots of Anderson.....	James Crowley	250 00	" " Indian Funds, and	6	7	13	
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wm. Marsden	300 00	\$250 Indian Funds, and \$50 Wesleyan M. Fund	23	20	43	
" Walpole Island.....	James Cameron.....	300 00	\$200 Church of England, \$100 Indian Funds.....	35	11	46	
" Kettle Point.....	J. Greenbird.....	300 00	\$150 Indian Funds, \$150 Church of England.....	6	7	13	
" and Munsees of the Thames.....	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Indian Funds.....	24	26	50	
" Joseph Wancanash	Miss Delong.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	22	18	40	
Oncidas	Miss M. A. Jones	200 00	Indian Funds.....	10	6	16	
Chippewas of Saugeen	Miss S. J. Dowling	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	18	15	33	
"	Miss Cathy.....	160 00	Wesleyan Mission Society	26	25	51	
Mississaguas of Scugog.....	George Crook.....	400 00	New England Company Wesleyan Mission Society.....	8	6	14	
" Mud Lake	Miss Barry.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	26	20	46	
" Alnwick	L. Sanderson.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	26	20	46	
" Rice Lake.....	David Craddock	250 00	\$200 Indian Funds, \$50 Church of England.....	17	14	31	
Chippewas of Cape Croker	Miss E. A. Barrett	200 00	\$100 Indian Funds, \$100 Wesleyan Mission Society.....	33	30	63	
" Rama	Wm. Law	250 00	\$200 Indian Funds, \$50	29	18	47	
" Snake Island.....							

L.—STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion of Canada.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Continued.							
" Georgina Island.....	Chas. Grylls.....	\$ cts. 200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	15	10	25	
" Christian Island.....	Miss A. McLean.....	200 00	Wesleyan Mission Society.....	15	11	26	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	Alexr. Hewitt.....	185 00	\$100 Indian Funds, \$100 Wesleyan Mission Society.....	22	26	48	
" ".....	Chas. Irvine.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	17	14	31	
" ".....	Miss L. Hill.....	166 00	New England Company \$100 Indian Funds, \$66 New England Com- pany.....	3	4	7	
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....	13	17	30	
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	James A. Wood.....	250 00	New England Company.....	20	5	25	Boarding school, educated, clothed, and fed at the expense of the Company.
Six Nation Indians, No. 1.....	Thomas Griffith.....	320 00	"	50	45	95	
" ".....	Isaac Barefoot.....	300 00	"	25	27	52	
" ".....	George Martin.....	200 00	"	15	19	34	
" ".....	Moses Martin.....	200 00	"	31	14	45	
" ".....	George Powles.....	200 00	"	14	19	33	
" ".....	Charles Jackson.....	200 00	"	29	24	53	
" ".....	John Cusick.....	200 00	"	14	11	25	
" ".....	Miss Diamond.....	200 00	"	49	45	94	
" ".....	Miss Crombie.....	200 00	"	13	12	25	
" ".....	Mrs. Beaver.....	200 00	"	15	24	39	
" ".....	Susan Hill.....	200 00	"	11	9	20	
" ".....	Rev. Jos. Jennesseaux.....	300 00	Wesleyan Mission Soc'y. Indian Funds.....	85	55	140	
Wikewikong Manitoulin Island.....	Wm. Andreont.....	300 00	Congregational Society \$50 Indian Funds, \$250 New England Soc'y. Colonial and Continen- tal Church Society.....	14	16	30	
Shesheguaning.....	Wm. Barril.....	300 00		32	25	57	
Shesquendah.....	William Stinson.....	200 00		Not stated	20	20	
Garden River Indians.....	Mrs. Chance.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	20	25	45	
Fort William Indians of Lake Superior.....	Miss J. Martin.....						

Golden Lake Indians of the County of Renfrew.....	Miss Ann Connelly.....	170 00	\$150 Indian Funds, \$20 by the Indians.....	17	13	30	
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Micmacs of Restigouche.....	Miss Victoria Lepage.....	160 00	\$150 Indian fund, \$10 from Bureau of Education.....	24	20	44	
" Maria.....	Helen Pritchard.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	20	11	31	
Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....	Frere Philip.....	189 80	Roman Catholic Church.....	42	...	96	
" ".....	Seura Stea, Mathilde and Elzear.....	341 24	" ".....	107	54	182	
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....	16	23	39	
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	Jos. Laurent.....	276 00	\$120 Indian Funds, and \$156 Bureau of Education.....	49	60	109	
River Desert Indians.....	Sisters Gertrude and Margaret Mary.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....	21	25	46	
Betsiamits Indians.....	Mrs. M. J. Powell.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	27	23	50	
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	Miss L. Dubuc.....	170 00	Bureau of Education.....				Not heard from.
Hurons of Lonette.....	J. G. Vincent.....	124 00					"
Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands.....							"
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton.							
School No. 1.....							
" 2.....							
" 3.....							
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Indians of Tobique.....	Charles Meshaun.....	150 00	Indian Funds.....				"
" Shediac.....	Frank Bernard.....						"

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th APRIL, 1872.

RETURN M.

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1870-71.....	2,114
“ “ 1869-70.....	2,023
Increase in 1870-71.....	91
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1870-71.....	1,182
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	1,155
Increase in 1870-71....	27
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1870-71.....	1,274
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	1,172
Increase in 1870-71.....	102
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1870-71.....	4,570
“ “ “ 1869-70.....	4,350
Increase in 1870-71.....	220
Number of Letters written and entered in 1869-70.....	1,731
“ “ “ 1870-71.....	1,577
Decrease in 1870-71.....	154
Number of Reports entered as made in 1869-70.....	130
“ “ “ 1870-71.....	69
Decrease in 1870-71.....	61
Number of Assignments registered under the Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1870-71.....	84
“ “ “ “ “ “ 1869-70.....	75
Increase in 1870-71....	9

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1873.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1872.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE,

1872.

.....
SUBMITTED BY LAW TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
.....



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31 & 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1873.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN AFFAIRS

OR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1872.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, P. C.,
K. P., K. C. B., Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

I have the honor to enclose, for Your Excellency's information, a copy of the Deputy Superintendent's Report, with documents annexed, showing the condition of Indian affairs throughout the Dominion, and the progress made within the year to carry on the work of civilization.

In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec—where for a long period, efforts, honorable to the public men of both, have been persistently made, where the clergy of all denominations have zealously co-operated; where valuable lands have been sold and large funds accumulated—the work of the Indian Department is easily managed by correspondence and by personal intercourse with the chiefs, who often come to Ottawa for consultation with the Superintendent General, or who can be easily visited when special missions are required either by myself or by officers of the Department.

In those Provinces many of the bands exercise nearly all the powers of municipalities, and are being rapidly trained to self-government. They zealously co-operate with the chiefs, who derive their distinctions by descent, or are elected by the free suffrages of the bands; they have their own Council Houses, which often resound with bursts of natural eloquence, or are enlivened by displays of mother wit and shrewd good

23—1

sense; they maintain their own agents, doctors, and schoolmasters; and in their general intercourse with the Department, with rare exceptions, are courteous, intelligent and reasonable. It is a good deal to say, that in the schools maintained by these people, or by the religious bodies who labor for their improvement, upwards of two thousand Indian children were trained last year; and that in the Canadas it is not a rare thing to meet Indian gentlemen as well educated, as well dressed, as careful in their habits, and as courteous in their manners as are the higher class of white men to be found in our rural districts, or even in our cities.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. The Micmacs and Milicites of those Provinces were fine races, and the few thousands of them who remain often illustrate in single families, or by splendid specimens, the physical proportions and mental resources which a century ago made them formidable and respected. Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government and the indifference of the whites, when I first went into Lord Falkland's Government in 1840, I had an Act passed making partial provision for the Micmacs, and gave the leisure of two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children, and without reward or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to a good work which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. The grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. They were faithfully distributed by Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., for many years Commissioner for Crown Lands, who protected the Indian Reserves, and divided the annual appropriations. He was unable to give much personal superintendence to the band, and gradually the semi-annual distribution took the form of eleemosynary gifts, calculated to foster habits of idleness and dependence, rather than of bounties to encourage industry, thrift, and social elevation. On coming into this Superintendency, my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint Local Agents' and to change the system and objects of expenditure; in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, some faint resemblance to the Canadian system. Up to this time the results are encouraging, and although I regret that the state of my health will soon compel me to relinquish the oversight of the work, I trust it will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians.

In dealing with the new Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and the wide Territories of the North West, it has become already apparent that Indian affairs cannot be managed by the application of the old machinery which has been found to work so well in the Canadas. In these vast countries no very extensive or valuable Reserves have been set apart for the Indians, no large funds are invested, the missionary labor (though zealous and self-devoted men have from the earliest times penetrated into those regions) has been less in proportion to the mass of ignorance and pagan superstition to

be encountered, and the distances from Ottawa are so formidable, that after a short experience of the utter hopelessness of the task of carrying on Indian affairs by correspondence with this Department, I have felt it my duty to advise that Boards should be appointed, one at Victoria and another at Winnipeg, to whom should be largely entrusted the management of Indian affairs both in British Columbia and the North West. These Boards need not consist of more than three persons, of whom the Lieutenant Governor in each Province should always be one. His occasional presence will give dignity and weight to negotiations with the wild tribes, while the work should be done, under his general guidance and management, by the paid officers with whom it will be his duty to co-operate. Quarterly accounts and reports will be sent to Ottawa, and the whole machinery, without too much weakening the comparatively independent action of the Provincial Boards, will still be brought under the general superintendence and control of the Minister to whom may be intrusted the charge of Indian affairs.

I regret to have to state that no new treaties could be formed with any of the Indian Bands of the North West during the last year. The reasons are stated in the Report of Mr. Commissioner Simpson. The stipulations entered into in 1871 have been faithfully fulfilled by the Government in every particular. I regret to notice in certain quarters a disposition to encourage the Indian Bands to make extravagant demands upon the Government, and to alarm the Dominion with idle rumors that a reckless and extravagant expenditure for the maintenance of garrisons in the North West may be encouraged. The motives of the parties are sufficiently transparent, but it should be borne in mind that the Indians of the North West are still subjects of the Queen, and are bound to obey the laws. As their hunting grounds become depleted, there is a rich soil under their feet. To pauperize them with extravagant bounties, or to enter upon a system of reckless military expenditure, merely to put money into the pockets of traders who would enrich themselves by the supply of these scattered garrisons, would be not only bad military strategy but a great error in an economic and moral point of view.

In closing this, which will be my last Report to Your Excellency, I cannot but express my regret at having soon to separate from the staff who have lightened my labors in the Indian Branch, and have generally carried out my wishes with zeal and ability. For the Deputy Superintendent, William Spragge, Esq., whose large experience, indefatigable industry and high sense of honor, have so materially aided me in the management of the Indian Branch, I shall always entertain feelings of respect and personal esteem.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
March 14, 1873.

SIR,—In submitting the usual annual report relative to Indian affairs, with which will be placed in appendix form particulars concerning the receipts and expenditure; the state of the various Indian funds; the surveyed disposable lands; the population returns; the number of Indian schools, and of the pupils attending them; the progressive increase of business, and other subjects of information, it is gratifying to state that the general duties of the officers, acting as superintendents and agents, have, with scarcely an exception, been performed in such a manner as essentially to benefit the Indian people entrusted to their charge. And although the tendency of the attempts continually making to induce various bands to remove from the Reserves which they have so long occupied and regarded as their permanent homes, and to transfer them far into the interior, is to depress them and retard their progress; nevertheless, confiding, as they are assured they may do, in the protection which the laws enacted for that purpose afford them, there exists among the Indian population, especially in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a spirit of contentment and confidence in the administration of Indian affairs, which it is trusted a judicious and equitable policy will extend to those Provinces and Territories which have latterly become connected with the Dominion.

The system which for several years past has been pursued, for aiding the Indians whenever they needed assistance in agriculture, has been extended wherever it has promised beneficial results; and gradually it becomes apparent that the deprivation which they experienced and sensibly felt when their hunting grounds ceased to be a source of subsistence, has been alleviated by their adopting the occupations of civilized men. Among the indications of progress will be found the greater value they attach to education, observable from the School reports, which will be found in the Appendix.

	Pupils.
In 1869, the attendance at Indian schools, according to the reports which were received at the Indian office, amounted to but.....	1635
Whereas in 1872 the number of scholars attending schools in the same Provinces was.....	2261
Shewing an increase of.....	626

The population returns for the same periods, compared, show an increase in numbers; but the increase is restricted to Ontario and Quebec. In the maritime Provinces there is an apparent falling off; but whether this is attributable to an actual decrease or to imperfect returns cannot be determined until the agents supply, and with regularity, details of births and deaths as well as population returns.

The receipts from lands and timber exhibit a considerable improvement since the date of the last annual report.

The amount realized for the year ending 30th June, 1872, for land and timber, was.....	\$111,705 73
And for the preceding year.....	92,007 17
Exhibiting an increase of.....	\$ 19,698 56

The quantity of land sold during the year ending 30th June, 1872, was \$17,234, irrespective of town lots.

The assessment returns indicate that a considerable proportion of the lands sold, suitable for agricultural purposes, have been brought into cultivation; and the regu-

lations under which sales of Indian land takes place requiring actual settlement within a limited period, although it occasions fewer sales to be made, is highly beneficial to the country, promoting as it does production and consumption. The favourable position of some of the Indian Reserves, and the inducements held out by farmers anxious to lease from the Indians their agricultural lands, has had an unfavourable effect upon the latter, disinclining them for arduous labour when they can contrive to subsist upon the moneys periodically received from the Department, and the rents they would thus obtain, and thereby inducing an indolence hindering all progress. The Department cannot too decidedly discourage and prohibit a practice so detrimental to the welfare of the Indian people. The Department has, in the same manner as in former years, been called upon to furnish medical assistance to various bands when the appearance of the small-pox—so fatal to Indian people—exhibited itself in the vicinity of their reserves; and the immediate adoption of precautionary measures, by resorting without delay to vaccination, has prevented its spreading among those people, and consequently the casualties under that head are immaterial in number.

It is satisfactory to state that the dissemination through the annual reports of information concerning our Indians, and the transmission of some of them to the societies whose philanthropic efforts have been directed for the welfare of the aborigines of America, appear to have awakened an increased interest in their behalf; and from all sections of the Dominion there are cheering indications that the civilization as well as the moral and social condition of the Indian population is gradually, and in some cases rapidly, advancing. Indeed, it has been the object of the Department to offer such inducements for the purpose of promoting those objects as the pecuniary means at its disposal will admit of.

The task has devolved upon the Department of organizing a system of management for those Provinces which have the more recently been added to the Dominion; and the collecting the necessary information for that purpose has to some extent been successful. The facilities which in the first instance existed were too limited to be of much value; but with improved means of information, it is trusted that the report for next year will be replete with valuable and highly interesting particulars.

The comprehensive report of the Superintendent for British Columbia (copious extracts from which accompany this report) has placed the Department in possession of very valuable knowledge concerning the Indian nationalities of that Province, and will, it is believed, afford opportunity for much being done to advance the condition of its Indian inhabitants. It contains strong evidence of the positive necessity for the adoption of active measures to place all who desire to undertake the cultivation of land upon suitable reserves, and aid the industriously disposed among them in commencing or in proceeding with farming operations. The high prices of the productions of the soil, and the ready demand for them on the part of the mining and other sections of the white population, must render agriculture highly remunerative, and this will act as an incentive towards prevailing with the Indians to take to the plough, and to rely less upon the chase and the results of fishing sports. The requisite steps having been taken to locate and set apart sufficient Reserves for the various bands, and to establish and survey the outlines of such Reserves, it is hoped that the apprehensions of certain of the Indians that the white settlers would absorb the very lands they desired to be secured to them will be effectually allayed, and confidence in the just intentions of the Dominion Government be firmly established; and further, the proposal to allot to the head of each family an ample quantity of land, corresponding as nearly as may be with the allotments in the older Provinces, will give to each family its homestead, and in this respect tend to assimilate the condition of the Indians with those of their white fellow subjects. The lucid report of Dr. Powell (the Superintendent of British Columbia) harmonizes very fully with these ideas; and it will be a great advantage to the Indians to have as their Local Head Chief a gentleman possessing the enlightened and humane views of the Superintendent. While on this subject, it is due to the leading religious denominations—the

Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Methodist Church—to refer to the praiseworthy and successful efforts they have made and are still making for the lasting good of the Indians of British Columbia. They are facts which ought to be known, and an official report cannot be silent on a subject, where both means and men are freely contributed to render those who were cruel and intractable savages orderly and useful members of society, and to teach them, among other things, the useful employments of civilized life, and by the introduction of industrial schools train them for occupations for which their natural ingenuity eminently fits them.

The Treaties made in August, 1871, with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West Territories have, during the early part of the last summer, been followed by the delivery of the various presents, consisting of light express waggons for the chiefs and councillors of the bands who were parties to these treaties, and of clothing, medals and flags, &c., &c., to those principal men. Supplies, consisting of 50 ploughs and 50 harrows, were purchased, under authority of the Department, by Commissioner Simpson, in order to be delivered to such Indians as were prepared to enter upon the cultivation of land. Several head of farming stock were also purchased by that gentleman and delivered to the chiefs for whom they were intended. And it is proposed to continue to provide stock for such others as are entitled to receive such animals, under agreements made by the late Lieutenant Governor in conjunction with Commissioner Simpson, so soon as the local officers of the Department are in a position to state that the chiefs have made arrangements for taking care of them. The Reserves, specified in the treaties entered into in 1871, are about to be surveyed under a requisition made by the Department for that purpose; and by this means the anxiety of the Indians, lest they should be encroached upon by the white settlers, will be removed. The requisite steps have also been taken for sustaining the several schools, which, under treaty arrangements, were to be aided; and further, it is proposed to extend to Manitoba and the North West Territories the system of providing medical treatment for the Indian population, which in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec has been productive of such valuable and satisfactory consequences.

The space which allusion to the newly added Provinces required, necessitates a but brief reference to the Indians in the older Provinces of the Dominion. From such information as has been obtained, it is believed that a progressive improvement is going on; and wherever exterior influences are not at work, to disturb and distract our people from acquiring and practising habits of industry, there is a visible improvement. One object of the Department has been to induce the Indians to refrain from incurring debts, and thereby forestalling their periodical distribution money, which they ought to have in the spring to purchase seed for their land and agricultural implements, and in the autumn, winter supplies and clothing for their families. And notwithstanding official notifications that storekeepers do it entirely at their own risk, great difficulty has been experienced in breaking up the old injurious practice, which often occasioned loss to the dealers and always caused misfortune to the Indians, and prevented their acquiring those habits of self-reliance and provident management which must always accompany progress.

The settlers on Indian lands in the Saugeen Peninsula (one of the largest tracts of Indian lands) received during the last summer a measure of relief, in the form of remission of interest on unpaid principal, which has placed them in a greatly improved position, and enabled a very considerable number of those who had expended large amounts in clearing and otherwise improving their farms to take out their patents. And the liberal grants made for opening out and also improving leading roads, much required in the Saugeen District, have greatly encouraged and benefitted the farmers who took up land in that part of the Province of Ontario. It is believed that this liberal policy will do much more than benefit the actual settlers. It will open also the way for the sale of the large quantity of disposable land in the Peninsula, into the heart of which the colonization roads, constructed with Indian funds under the direction of the

Indian Office, have been formed, and have rendered access thereto comparatively easy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SPRAGGE,

Deputy Superintendent.

Abstract of the Report of J. W. Powell, Esq., M.D., Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, dated 11th January, 1873.

The extensive coast line of the mainland and adjacent islands are inhabited by numerous tribes of Indians speaking a variety of different languages.

The nationalities are known as the Cowichan Nation, the Comox Nationality, the Aht Nation, the Quackewlth Nation, the Billa Coola and Milbank Nations, the Isimpshcan Nation, the Hydah Nation, the Tahekia and Siccanie Nations, the Shuswhap Nation, the Kootenay Nation.

The Cowichan Nation embraces a large number of semi-civilized tribes, extending from Victoria westward to Beechy Bay in the Straits of Fuca; and on the east coast, northward to Bogue's Sound, Vancouver's Island; and on the mainland, from the mouth of Fraser River to Yale; and northward to Bute Inlet, including all the islands in the Gulf of Georgia. It appears they have made considerable progress in agriculture; and in allusion to the Indians of Fraser River, Dr. Powell says they are useful aids to the settlers, that in general they are good workers, and in view of the scarcity and high price of white labor, their presence is essential to the development of that section of the Province. He refers to his having attended an Indian Industrial Exhibition at Cowichan, Vancouver's Island, inaugurated three or four years since for the special benefit of the traders of that nationality. He observed "good samples of wheat and of root crops, but especially the exhibition of needle work, knitted-work, and crotchet-work of the native woman was surprising and creditable; and the competition for these and various descriptions of goods, seed grain and agricultural implements was very active." He says also that the conduct and appearance of the Indian people of both sexes was highly satisfactory. Their Reserve at Cowichan occupies 2,700 acres of good land, which they desire to be subdivided among them. He computes the Cowichans, including their several tribes, at about 7,000.

The Comox Nationality, which is described as the smallest in that Province, adjoins on the north of the Cowichans. This tribe occupies land on the east coast of Vancouver's Island, and consists of two small bands numbering but about 100. They were refugees from Valdez Island, whence they were driven by the Euclataws, a warlike tribe. They appear to have made but little progress, socially or morally.

The Aht Nation, estimated at from 3,300 to 3,500 persons, are described by Superintendent Powell as a nation of savages, and that upon traders and merchantmen shipwrecked on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, which they occupy, they have committed atrocious cruelties. Among them was the murder of the captain and crew of a trading sloop in 1864, by people of the Asonsahts Tribe or Band. The perpetrators of such outrages have it seems been sometimes punished, but it appears they often have escaped. These Indians carry on a lucrative trade in furs, amounting, it is stated, last year to \$75,000. The Superintendent suggests the establishment of a military post at Albernie, the centre of the Aht Nation; and he remarks upon the salutary effect it would have upon all the coast tribes.

The Quackewlth, or Quackuli nation, inhabit or occupy lands on the west coast of Vancouver's Island, from Woody Point to Point Day, Milbank Sound; and south to Loughborough Canal, on the mainland; and on the east of the Island to the country of the Comox Tribes. Their characteristics are similar to those of the Aht Nation. Their

numbers amount to about 2,000, and they form sixteen or seventeen tribes or bands. The sub-tribes, called Euclataws, are classed with this nationality, and number about 1,500 additional persons.

Billa Coola and Milbank Nations.—These inhabit the country and inlet about Bentinck Arm, and Dean's Canal and Milbank Sound, as far north as Carter's Bay. Their population is about 2,000, consisting of eleven tribes or bands.

Isimpshean Nation.—These people occupy the sea coast north of the Milbanks, and inland up the Nap and Skuna Rivers, to the vicinity of Babuci Lake, to the country held by the Tahelies and Siccanies, with whom they trade. Their population is estimated at about 5,000, consisting of about twenty-five tribes or bands.

Tho Hydah Nation.—These people inhabit the group of islands in Queen Charlotte Sound. They number about 2,500, and from ten tribes or bands. Two tribes, the Kygahuc and Chatounic, live in Alaska, on Islands in the Prince of Wales' Archipelago.

The Tahelie and Siccanie Nations.—These constitute the interior tribes, north of a line from Bentinck Arm to Athabasca Pass, or Boat Encampment, by way of Chilcoatin. The Siccanies occupy the region of Pean River, north of Fort McLeod. Dr. Powell represents their social and moral character as extremely low; and the only christian teaching which they have received has been by occasional visits from one of the Roman Catholic Missionaries. He explains that it was one of the bands of these people which in 1863 massacred all but two or three of the late Mr. Waddington's party, while constructing a trail through the Chilcoatin Plains to Cariboo. They do not engage in agriculture, but live on fish and game. In their country, whitefish, sturgeon, salmon, and trout abound; and also wildfowl, moose, cariboo, beaver, bear, fox, mink, martin, lynx, wolf, otter, fisher, &c., and are obtained with facility. They number about 1,500, and as yet have no Reserves set apart for them. The Superintendent suggests that Reserves should, as a means of promoting their future welfare, be allotted to them.

The Shuswhap Nation.—Dr. Powell alludes to this people as a comparatively superior race of Indians. The territory which they occupy lies south of a line from the mouth of the Chilcoatin River to Boat Encampment, Columbia River, with the exception of the Fraser River region, below Alexander Bar. He describes them as industrious, and says they have accumulated money by packing and boating for the whites. They have with success prosecuted agricultural pursuits. Cereals of all kinds and potatoes are in considerable quantities produced by them, and they hold a considerable amount of farming stock. They number about 2,500 persons. Missions of the Church of England at Lytton, and of the Roman Catholic Church at Okangan and at William's Lake, are carried on among them, and, to judge from the condition of these Indians, with good results. They possess some good reservations of land, but no allotment thereof among the various families appears yet to have taken place; and they have labored under the disadvantage of there being no general superintendence exercised over them.

The Kootenay Nation.—This is a small tribe consisting of between 300 and 400 people. They live on the Kootenay, Pend D'Orillia and Columbia Rivers. Their character is warlike, but they are friendly towards the whites. They live by the chase and hunt the buffalo; and Dr. Powell states that they possess three or four hundred head of cattle and some twenty-five hundred horses. These they trade for blankets and fire arms, with the Stoney and Blackfoot Indians, and consume from \$25,000 to \$30,000 of flour, which they obtain from the whites. Their horses are often carried off by the Blackfeet, and retaliation is the consequence, with of course its attendant results. They hold no reservations, but cultivate small patches of land and grow potatoes and other vegetables. They take salmon and other fish on the Columbia and the Pend D'Orillia River. They are visited by the Roman Catholic Missionaries.

The Interior and Coast Indians compared.

Superintendent Powell informs us that the interior Indians are far superior in character and general condition to the Indians of the coast. Those of the coast retain

many of their barbarous customs, among them the great medicine feasts. Their intercourse with the lower grades of the white race has induced depravity and corruption, and among them thievish and licentious habits. Among the Tsimpsheans, Quackerewhs, and the Billa Coolas, slavery also exists. The Superintendent expresses his opinion that their mental capacity is very great, and he states that systematic education at Mitlakathla has been attended with results both satisfactory and surprising. He says they possess wonderful mechanical genius, and remarks that guns are stocked, mainsprings forged, and household furniture is manufactured by them with facility and elegance. By Superintendent Powell, the establishment of industrial schools is advocated, as a means of developing the natural gifts of those people. He says they are splendid carvers in wood, metal and slate, and that jewellery fashioned from an ordinary gold or silver coin would do credit to first-rate artists.

The Hydah and Ahts build superb canoes, perfections in design and workmanship; and Dr. Powell states that the lines of the first clipper-ship built in Boston were taken from a Nootka canoe. But, on the other hand, the people are depraved. Virtue is unappreciated, and vice and intemperance prevail. Hence may be accounted for the decrease in population which is evidently now taking place.

The necessity for, and the duty of effecting a thorough change, and of vigorously and systematically carrying out plans for improvement, are clearly established by Superintendent Powell's Report. And strenuous efforts, as he plainly shows, are required with a view to bringing about amelioration in the condition and habits of those coast northern bands. It is evident that the individual responsibilities of each member of society in these Indian communities are not understood, and general degradation is the consequence. Dr. Powell, in his comprehensive and excellent report, urges that an enlightened and liberal Indian policy should be adopted and pursued towards them. His description of their practices and propensities renders it abundantly manifest that civilization, in its best sense, and humanizing agencies are absolutely required as a means of elevating their condition, and also for rendering their future intercourse with an inflowing white population what it ought to be.

It seems that an important portion of the Indians of British Columbia are disposed for agriculture, that for Indians they are inclined to be decidedly industrious; and with qualities of that kind combined with the physical requisites, there will be good hope for the future, if the desire manifested to promote the welfare of these people, who but recently connected with the Dominion of Canada, be adequately seconded and opportunity afforded, under a well devised management, for training the Indians of that Province in such manner that their intelligence may be turned to more profitable account,—that greater encouragement shall be extended to the Societies who have been in a generous spirit laboring for their good,—and that laws adapted to improve their condition be enacted. With these aids their welfare may be promoted.

From Dr. Powell's showing, it is quite evident that the Indians, over whom he is Superintendent, are not deficient in enterprise. He describes the Shushwaps and Kootenays as the most advanced of all the Indian Nationalities of British Columbia. They evince a decided capacity for trade, and possess commendable business qualifications, and it seems that they contribute largely to the revenues collected in that Province. The *British Colonist* newspaper of 26th Nov., 1872, says, in respect to Indian Gold Mining, "That from \$15,000 to \$20,000 is annually contributed to the wealth of the Province by "mining on the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, which is carried on almost exclusively by "the Natives at low water; wherever a bar has collected some gold, a batch of Indians "may be seen during the coldest weather working their cradles, and saving the precious "metal." Dr. Powell states further,—the native trade is at least 70 per cent. of the whole trade of the interior. He also gives the following particulars, furnished as follows:—

"I may be permitted to call attention to the great value of Indians to the country as inhabitants. Being great consumers, they are large contributors to the general revenue. The exports from British Columbia of furs and fish oil nearly if not all

obtained by Indian; from date of Union with the Dominion, 20th July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871, were:—

" Furs—United Kingdom.....	\$121,989
" United States.....	78,418
Fish Oil—United Kingdom.....	16,850
" United States.....	10,788
	<u>\$228,045</u>

"Export of cranberries varies according to favorable seasons. In 1869 it amounted to \$10,790; in later years less." He adds—"Of imports, the Indians are of course the chief consumers."

Under Governor Douglas's administration of British Columbia, it appears that a policy was in the year 1858 inaugurated, which gave to the Indians the status of British subjects, the effect of which seems to have been to diminish the sort of despotic power exercised in former times by individual chiefs, and to render the Indians sensible that they are amenable in the same manner as other subjects of the Crown laws of the country. The chiefs still however imply practices peculiar to themselves, in order to maintain as large a share of influence as possible with their people. Some of them donate, under the name of "Patlatches," to their people, blankets, food, firearms, &c., &c. The gifts are dealt out with profusion, but it is attended with a strange feature; for an equivalent in return at a future gathering is expected to be presented. The Superintendent considers that these usages have an injurious tendency, and encourage idleness, and expresses a hope that the custom will in time become obsolete.

The chiefship is a position which has been regarded as hereditary, and the usage is that it shall descend combinedly through both the male and female line, the son of the chief's sister being, in most cases, the heir presumptive. Among the Northern Tribes a system of heraldry or crests exists, which are rigidly respected and esteemed a distinction. Marriage among the Indians is conducted by, as the report expresses it, purchase, or presents to the relatives of the female who is sought in marriage. Polygamy is not forbidden, but is resorted to as a rule, or in such cases as the inducement of special advantages offers as a pretext for it. Medical and surgical assistance has to no appreciable extent been furnished by Government in order to ameliorate the condition of the Indian population, and whatever benefit in that respect the Indians have received, has been due to the missionaries and some humane settlers. The introduction of a judicious system for the treatment of the sick, and those suffering from accidents, is imperatively called for. Dr. Powell suggests the establishing of a dispensary, supplied with medicines vaccine and a few surgical instruments, and the erection of one or two small and inexpensive hospitals in the most populous Indian centres.

On the subject of education, he suggests, as a means to the substantial improvement of the native race, the aiding of Industrial Schools. And he cites the institution "on the north west coast of British Columbia, established by the Church Missionary Society," as "attended with the most signal success" in elevating the moral and social status of the Indians concerned, and tending to render the rising generation good and useful members of society. The agricultural prospects of the Indian tribes are such as to afford encouragement; and it appears that there would be great utility in supplying good seed, grain and agricultural implements, and for which, the Superintendent believes, that many of the Indians would be enabled to pay. He names the Shuswhaps and the Kootenays as among those to whom that opinion applies. The relations of the Indians with the Government is, in Dr. Powell's view of the matter, a subject of considerable importance. And he quotes the sentiments of Governor Douglas, an officer of high personal worth and discrimination, in connection with the question. His conviction was that satisfactory relations with the Indians "required to be judiciously cultivated by

"conciliating their good will, and treating them with justice and forbearance, and by rigidly protecting their civil agrarian rights. He gives it as his opinion "that the friendship of the natives is at all times useful, while it was no less certain that their enmity might become more disastrous than any calamity to which the colony is liable." He advocated as a means to secure their friendship the "forming Reserves at the favorite places of resort of the several tribes, and securing them against the encroachment of settlers, and to be held in trust, and the title continuing in the Crown.

The tribes of British Columbia may, it appears, under the laws of that Province, acquire land either by purchase, or by occupation under the pre-emption system, in the same manner as other classes of Her Majesty's subjects, provided they comply with the legal conditions of tenure by which land is held in that colony.

With regard to intoxicating liquors, it appears that the sale, or supplying them to Indians, except medicinally, is prohibited by law, under the Indian Liquor Ordinance of 1867. And the infliction of a penalty not exceeding \$500, one-third of the fine to be paid to the party who gives the information resulting in the conviction before a Justice of the Peace, is provided for, and any vessel upon the coast, conveying liquor for the purpose of supplying it to Indians, may be forfeited.

Superintendent Powell states that the law has been, and is violated, with impunity especially among the coast Indians, and the suppression of the traffic has been found most difficult. He points out that the obtaining liquor, and that of a most injurious manufacture, has been continued notwithstanding the prohibition, and is disposed of at an enormous profit, and has been used by the Indians—"the poisonous effects of which he describes as producing frantic excitement, and wild and fierce riot, resulting in murder and other atrocious crimes, of which the perpetrators appear unaware after the phrenzy induced by the intoxication has passed off."

Upon the same subject, the Superintendent mentions that the American Superintendent for Indian Affairs for Washington Territory has addressed a letter to him, in which he states that demoralized Indians from Vancouver's Island, visiting settlements around Puget's Sound, have brought in liquor, and suggesting that probably degraded American Indians may be in the habit of frequenting settlements in British Columbia for similar objects. He has offered the proposition whether they should not on both sides be delivered over to the respective Superintendents, and punished according to the laws of the country to which they belong. It will at once be perceived that, in view of the rights conferred by law upon the British Indians, such an arrangement would be impracticable. And the principle among us is fortunately both well understood and carried out in practice—the white man, the red man, and the colored man, are in the eyes of the law the same. The suppression of an illicit trade in ardent spirits is, it must be admitted, difficult; but it is trusted that under improved management and active supervision, under a competent staff of officers, and the adoption of a paternal, humane and considerate policy, the existing evils may be greatly mitigated. And that by prevailing with the Indians who are now living in localities most exposed to the influence of vice, to remove to and remain upon the Reserves set apart or to be set apart for their benefit, an important step towards their reformation will have been accomplished. The influence of education when suitable arrangements are perfected, will, it is hoped, produce an improved social, moral and religious tone among a race so intelligent as the Superintendent represents them to be, and it is anticipated that these Indians will soon learn to value the efforts purposed to be made to promote their welfare.

Dr. Powell proposes that the Indian population around Victoria should be removed to a suitable Reserve, as they, while there, both contaminate and are contaminated. The American depraved Indians, alluded to by the Superintendent of Washington Territory, can be dealt with in the same manner as Canadian Indians when they fail to observe the provisions of law, and by punishing their misconduct as it may desire, they will probably soon cease to infect the British Territories.

The Superintendent recommends the disposal of the land at Victoria occupied by the Indians to the number of about 120, contiguous to the suburbs, and which, while too rocky for tillage, could be sold to advantage for building purposes. Their presence there, where industrious employment cannot be followed by them, induces indolence, intemperance, and dissolute conduct, and the transfer of them to a locality where these temptations do not prevail would be highly beneficial in every point of view.

Dr. Powell refers to the circumstance that, as a rule, treaties for cessions of territory have not been made with the Indians of the Province of British Columbia, but as respects Vancouver's Island, about one-fortieth part has by the Hudson's Bay Company been acquired by purchase from the Indians, and that fourteen different parcels of land were thus acquired; but the Indians reserved their village lots, and rights to fish and hunt.

In regard to efforts made and making for Christianising the Indians of that Province, this praiseworthy duty seems, up to the present time, to have been undertaken and carried on by the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the Methodist Church, and so far as the information communicated to the Department goes, would seem not to have been participated in by any other religious denominations.

The Church of England has, it appears, missions at Comox, Nanaimo, Cowichan, Kinkolith, Metlakathla, Yale, and Lytton. The missionary at Kinbolith is a medical man, and has a native hospital and a boarding school.

At Metlakathla there is a successful industrial school conducted by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, and the Superintendent informs us that at this place there is an orderly village of 500 Indians. They have a saw-mill, a market house, and a soap factory, and a school at which a large number of Indians receive instruction. In connection with the missions at Lytton there are about 2,000 Indians, and at Yale about 1,000.

The Roman Catholic Church has missions at St. Marys, Fraser River, at Williams Lake, O'Kanagan Stuarts Lake, Fort Ruperts, Cowichan, and Victoria, and besides these, has itinerant missionaries.

At St. Marys there is a convent and boarding school, with from 40 to 60 persons attending it, and there are mission schools at Williams Lake and O'Kanagan, and convents at Cowichan and Victoria, where Indian girls and Half-breeds are educated.

The Wesleyan Methodists have missions at Nanaimo, Victoria, New Westminster, and at Chilliwash, with sabbath and day schools at the first-named place, and sabbath schools regularly held at the second and third. We are also informed that their travelling missionary, the Rev. J. Crosby, visits very assiduously a large number of tribes of the Cowichan nationality.

It would be quite possible to collect from Superintendent Powell's report many more interesting particulars, but the foregoing seem quite sufficient to accompany the present report on Indian affairs.

W. SPRAGGE,
Deputy Superintendent.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA.

(Copy.—No. 122.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, December 13th, 1872.

SIR,—I have the honor to call the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the attitude and present position of the Indian Tribes in this Province and in the adjoining Territories.

First.—With regard to the Indians in this Province, they are urgent that their reserves should be surveyed, schools opened and the other provisions of the Treaty carried out. I consider it of importance that an officer or officers of the Government should maintain constant communication with these tribes, and see that all the provisions of the Treaty are rigidly carried out.

Secondly.—I have to call attention to the singular position of a party of the nation of Sioux, numbering about two hundred men and about five hundred souls. These Indians came into the Province some years ago, having fled from the United States. They camp in winter at the Portage, where the settlers complain much of the annoyance

and expense they are subjected to from their presence, and from their being obliged to provide them with food. Some of the Sioux assist the white settlers as labourers in the summer. They have asked for land, and were led to believe, as I am informed, that they would be assigned a Reserve, and if so, they would plant crops and could then be removed from the settlement. I think it would be wise to give them a Reserve, but would refer to the despatch of Governor Archibald, No. 305, of the 27th December, 1871, in which the matter is fully treated of.

Thirdly.—There is a movement of some kind among the Indian tribes in the North-West Territories and the American States. I believe it to be in part created by the Boundary Commission. They do not understand it, and think the two nations are uniting against them. A party of American Sioux came up here last summer, and left complaining that they had been insulted, and threatening to return in force in spring. This band are from the Black Hills, west of the Missouri, and, I am informed, number two thousand warriors. The Red Lake Indians, on the American side, have been sending tobacco to the Sioux in our Territory, as it is believed with the view of common action with regard to the Boundary Survey.

The Indians in the plains were, as I am informed, told that they would receive a visit last summer from the Commissioner, to prepare the way for a Treaty, but this was not carried out, and as the Indians look for the rigid performance of promises, they should be complied with as speedily as possible.

Having submitted the position of matters with regard to the Indian Tribes, I think it right to make a practical suggestion as to the best mode of dealing with them. I believe that they can be retained in close alliance and friendship, by treating them fairly, kindly and justly. They should be advised by men they trust, of the real meaning of the boundary surveys, and explanations should be given them as to the intended Railway surveys; and all stipulations of the Treaties should be scrupulously carried out.

To attain these ends, I would propose that there should be a Resident Indian Commissioner here, who should be a good business man, competent to draw up Treaties, attend to matters of account, &c., &c., and that he should be aided by two Assistant-Commissioners, natives of the country, familiar with the Indian dialects, and in whom they have confidence, and taken from the ranks of the English and French half-breeds. Such a man as, for instance, the Hon. James McKay, who has great influence with the Indian Tribes, and who gives largely to them of his own means, having done so, in one year alone, to the extent of \$1,500, would be of great value in such a position, and I believe the services of two such men could be secured at a very small annual sum.

It would be necessary also to place at the disposal of the Commissioners, an annual sum to be expended in presents, on occasions of their receiving visits.

As it is of the first importance to retain the confidence and maintain the friendliest relations with the Indians, I submit these views for the consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. MORRIS.

The Honorable

The Secretary of States for the Provinces.

(Copy.—No. 123.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
December 16th, 1872.

SIR,—Since writing you on the subject of the Indians in this region, I have been waited upon by a portion of the Sioux Band already referred to, who asked for an interview.

I received them in company with the Indian Commissioner Mr. Simpson, the Hon. James McKay acting as interpreter.

They numbered eighteen, of whom two were chiefs, White Eagle and the son of the

late Standing Buffalo. They came to testify, White Eagle said, to their friendship to the English. They had clasped hands with them, and could never let them go.

They wished a tract of land to settle on in spring.

I informed them that I would submit their request to the Government at Ottawa, and advise them of the reply.

The Commissioner distributed a few presents, and they went away well satisfied.

The Commissioner is to visit this band at an early date. I have to refer with regard to the subject of despatch of Governor Archibald No. 305, of the 27th December, A.D., 1871, and have to urge an early decision.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ALEXANDER MORRIS.

The Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

(Copy.—No. 5.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, January 9th, 1873.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch, No. 122, under date of the 13th December last, in which I brought under the attention of His Excellency the Governor General, the position of a band of Sioux Indians resident within the Province, I now beg to enclose, in further relation to this subject, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by the Hon. John Norquay, the Minister of Public Works for this Province, who is Representative in the Local Assembly of the Division of High Bluff.

The facts stated in the letter shew the importance of an early decision being arrived at with regard to the request of these Indians to be allotted a reserve.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), ALEX. MORRIS.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces, Ottawa.

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 8th January, 1873.

To His Excellency A. MORRIS,

Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that since the winter of 1863, the people residing in the three most western parishes of the Province, known as the Poplar Point, High Bluff, and Portage la Prairie, have to a considerable extent suffered from the depredations of a band of Sioux Indians (refugees from United States authority). These depredations consisted of horse stealing in some instances, and killing of settlers' animals, though I must say that this but rarely occurred. Petty stealing, though carried on generally by them, was not indulged in to such an excess as was done by other tribes, and generally the people utilized their presence by employing them on their farms. Last autumn there was an additional influx of about 200, which makes their number about 700. These later arrivals, probably trusting to their numbers, are beginning to assume a defiant attitude.

Before Canada assumed authority over the North West Territories, the people regarded the wood lands as common property, not even, excepting from their neighbours, use the wood that was on their own holdings. Now, since they are restricted from taking wood as formerly, they commence to look with a jealous eye on any depredation on the wooded portion of their present holdings, which constitutes the most valuable portion of their claims. It is unnecessary for me to mention what amount of damage is done by these savages to the properties of the residents of these parishes, and the feeling with which they contemplate a continuance of this state of affairs is anything but satisfactory. For these reasons I would respectfully ask Your Excellency to bring the matter before the Dominion authorities at as early a date as possible, and urge upon them the necessity

of grappling with this difficult question at once, and, if possible, of bringing it to a satisfactory issue.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), J. NORQUAY,
Minister of Public Works.

Copy.—No. 25.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, 19th February, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have of late been waited upon by the Chiefs of several bands of Indians, who complain that wood is being cut on their Reserves.

I have directed Colonel Dennis to enquire into these cases, with a view to stopping the depredations complained of.

I find, however, great difficulties in dealing with the question, inasmuch as the reserves have not been surveyed and marked off.

As the matter is one of consequence, and is causing a good deal of irritation, I have to request that you will arrange with the Secretary of State that the necessary measures for marking off the Reserves, comprehended in the Treaty, may be adopted without delay.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) ALEX. MORRIS.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
March 11th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose copies of letters from the Honorable D. A. Smith and Archibald McDonald, Esquire, in relation to the existing condition of affairs among the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Fort Ellice and elsewhere.

I have further the honor to state that the intelligence contained in the above mentioned letters is confirmed by the Honorable Pascal Breland, and by that gentleman's sons who are now resident in the Plain Country.

The Council of the North West Territories have by telegram, asked authority to send the Honorable Mr. Breland to ascertain what are the exact facts in reference to the matter, and it is intended to associate with him an active scout. I am unaware whether full credence is to be attached to these reports, but I think the precautionary measure suggested is a wise one. Mr. Breland is a very reliable man, a native of the Province of Quebec, who has been for many years resident here, and has extensive acquaintance among the Indian tribes. I further learn from the Honorable James McKay, that a party of American Sioux, headed by "Little Knife," left here last Fall in a very dissatisfied spirit, and made sundry threats.

I have had representations to a similar effect from the Western extremity of the Province and have despatched the Honorable Mr. Norquay to ascertain what foundation there is for the anxiety that exists.—He will visit the locality of the Sioux Band and will make enquiries while there. He is an English half-breed thoroughly familiar with the Indian character. Should it turn out that there is cause for the anxiety, as no incursion can take place until spring, I have made arrangements, if it becomes necessary, for the formation of two companies of mounted half-breeds of both races. I have anticipated this despatch by telegram, and think it of importance that communication should be had con

fidentially with the American authorities, as the Sioux in question have their head-quarters on the Missouri, in United States Territory.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

ALEX. MORRIS,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Hon. The Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Ottawa.

(Copy).

(Copy of a letter from Honorable D. A. Smith, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated March 6th, 1873, from Fort Garry.)

FORT GARRY, 6th March, 1873.

To His Excellency

The Honorable Alexander Morris,
Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories.

SIR,—I have the honor of enclosing herewith for your information extract of a letter dated the 11th ult., from Mr. Archibald McDonald, the officer in charge for the Hudson's Bay Company of Fort Ellice and other Posts in the Swan River District of country.

The subject of protection in the Saskatchewan and Plain Country generally I have both verbally and in writing so frequently brought to the notice of the Imperial and Dominion Government as well as to that of your predecessor in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, that I deem it unnecessary at present to do more than respectfully, but earnestly, to draw your Excellency's attention to Mr. McDonald's representations, and to state it as my opinion that if early action be not taken in the matter, the safety of life and property will be seriously endangered, and that the consequence of continued inaction may be most detrimental to the best interests of the Dominion in these territories.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) DONALD A. SMITH,

(Copy.)

(Extract of a letter from Archibald McDonald, Esq., Chief Trader, addressed to D. A. Smith, dated 11th February, 1873, from Fort Ellice.)

Rest assured that it will be for the benefit of both the Company and the Government that troops be sent up here before the end of March. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I beg to lay before you an extract from the Plain dated January 29th.—“The fresh reports from the Sioux confirm the old. Antoine Glardien brought them when he came back from a trade among them; a large band has collected and is yet collecting at the White Mud River; “Little Knife” is at the head of the party in favor of raiding in a hostile manner. The famous “Sitting Bull” will not go with him unless he goes in a peaceful manner to make peace, &c., but I fancy “Little Knife” is head of the big party. Some say they are only to help themselves quietly without violence, until they settle with the Government, and another report says they are to commence hostilities right off.”

I am sorry to have to report a case of pillaging in this district at Egg Lake. There is a family of Indians at that place who have tried that game several times during the last two or three years; both there and at Touchwoody Hills they have drawn knives and guns to the Company's people. Last December Mr. Thomas McKay, after great provocation, only prevented the same party from helping themselves by presenting his pistols and threatening to shoot them, and they would not move out of the store until they were pitched out. On their next visit to the place after he left Fort Pelly, they acted in the same manner, and after a scuffle with the two men there, they helped themselves to a bag

of flour, a piece of pemican, less than half a bag and some pounds of sugar, and a few other small things of which I have not received full particulars, no goods were taken.'

"If two men are not sufficient to take care of property at such a small place as Egg Lake, it is high time that we should have law and order."

I will use, as I have always done, every precaution to avoid getting involved in difficulties, with Half-breeds and Indians, but it must be remembered that both these parties are very different from what they were under the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, and they are every year getting more unmanageable, which is no fault of ours.

Thousands of pounds of provisions are yearly spent on Indians at this place about these very Tetons that now threaten this place. I myself, as well as a letter from my predecessor representing the case to Governor Archibald, his answer, both verbal and written, was that: "It is not necessary to give them anything, but wait for the Indian Commissioner; and on no account to visit the Province."

It is very easy for a person in his position at Fort Garry to give orders not to give anything to a lot of wild and starving savages who have come hundreds of miles to see him, but I would like to see him carrying out his orders. The Indians would never have gone back without some assistance in provisions and ammunition. Thus, while others have been to blame we are likely to be suffered.

(Signed,)

ARCH. McDONALD.

(Copy.—No. 33.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, 21st March, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a petition from the inhabitants of Palestine, a settlement of immigrants from Ontario, being the furthest beyond Portage La Prairie, towards the limits of the Province, in the direction of the Northwest Territories.

In consequence of the receipt thereof, I instructed the Hon. Mr. Norquay to visit the locality, and report to me. I enclose his report:

In thus acting and suggesting the mission of the Hon. Mr. Breland, I only do so from motives of precaution:

There is uneasiness about the American Sioux, owing to threats indulged in by "Little Knife" when in the Province last Fall, and owing to rumors from the plains. The settlement at Palestine is so situated that the settlers could be cut off one by one, without the knowledge of the others, if a hostile movement was threatened.

If Mr. Breland is despatched with assurances to the Crees and Assiniboines at Fort Ellice, of a coming treaty, it will quiet those tribes, and he will send forward scouts in advance of the Sioux Band, if on the move, should they design mischief, and in any event so as to arouse the authorities and population, and prevent a surprise. If there be mischief designed, the steps indicated will prevent it, and a sufficient force can be raised to protect the settlements.

I have been urged to send a detachment of fifty men to Fort Ellice, but Colonel Osborne Smith, in view of the reduction of his force by sixty men, whose services expire in May, is unable to spare them, and he, besides, is of opinion that so small a force would not be sufficient if there be a hostile movement.

I have not information to decide whether there is ground for the fears existing, but I am satisfied that the steps I have advised by telegraph, viz., the organization of the offered Volunteer Company at Palestine, the sending of Breland on a mission of enquiry, and of assurance of coming negotiations, and if necessary the eventual raising of a force of Metis and others, will be precautionary measures that will in any event commend themselves to approval.

As the Indians travel slowly, there will be ample time to take further defensive steps if necessary, the more especially as navigation will soon open and reinforcements can be thrown in if required.

The events of a few year's past in Minnesota justify precaution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ALEX. MORRIS.

Hon. the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

To His Excellency Alexander Morris, Governor of Manitoba :

May it please Your Excellency :

We, the inhabitants of Palestine, in public meeting assembled, have resolved to present to your Excellency the following petition :

Whereas, we have learned from reliable sources that a large party of Sioux Indians, now congregated at the Missouri River, consisting of some thousands of warriors, and led by some parties who considered themselves aggrieved by the state of matters in the Province, consequent on the transference of this country to Canada, do intend to make a raid on the outskirts of our Province with the design of plunder and murder, at the early opening of Spring.

Whereas, the settlement of Palestine, lying as it does on the pathway from the great Northwest, is exposed to the hostile and predatory incursions of the savages whose past history but too clearly shows their bloodthirsty character.

Whereas, the settlement is inadequate for self-defence, not only on account of the fewness of the people, but also on account of the want of arms and ammunition.

Whereas it would be to the interest and safety of the whole Province that a considerable body of troops should, without delay, be placed at or near this settlement.

Whereas, such steps as these, promptly taken, would not only be a safeguard to the Province against Indian hostilities, but would also materially encourage immigration.

Wherefore, we sincerely pray that your Excellency will be pleased to cause mounted scouts to be sent out a considerable distance towards the West, that the inhabitants in the western limits of the Province may be apprized of danger, and may thus prepare to resist the foe.

Your petitioners earnestly pray that at least one hundred soldiers be located at or near this settlement, without delay.

Also that your Excellency will be pleased to order that arms and ammunition for fifty men be sent to the inhabitants of this place, who will use them not only for self-defence, but also for the interests of the Province, if needs be, as loyal and dutiful subjects of Her Majesty.

We hereby promise your Excellency that we shall render every assistance in our power in preparing suitable quarters for the soldiers.

May it please your Excellency to think graciously on the prayer of your petitioners, as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

MARTIN L. WEST,
REV. JOHN MACNABB,

and fifty-two others.

PALESTINE, March 4th, 1873.

(Copy.)

WINNIPEG, 17th March, 1873.

To His Excellency the Hon. A. Morris, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, &c., &c., &c. :

May it please Your Excellency :

In accordance with instructions directing me to proceed to Palestine to report on the cause of alarm that induced the people of that locality to petition the Government for troops to be stationed there, I have the honor to report that I proceeded to Palestine immediately, and on Friday, the 14th instant, convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and found that the alarm was caused by information that they had received from one Thomas McKay, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, who passed in some time ago from Fort Ellice, and who stated to them that there was a large number of Sioux Indians around Fort Ellice, whose intention was to make a raid on the Province in the spring.

He further, it is said, stated that the manner of these Sioux has considerably changed, instead of their former quiet deportment, they are now opening an arrogant tone, and behaving in a manner calculated to provoke a quarrel.

On my way up I made enquiries regarding those Sioux who have passed the winter in the country, and found out that a considerable amount of uneasiness prevails among them, and that they are holding councils very frequently, and some have been heard to say that in the spring they would do whatever they pleased, as they expected a large number of themselves in from the plains.

I have the honor further to inform Your Excellency that I saw two letters that were sent in by traders to their friends at the Portage.

Extract from letter written to Mr. Whiteway by trader Oosoop or Backfat; states "the Sioux are going into the settlement, and I hear it is for no good."

This letter was written from a place called *Red Ochre Hills*.

Another letter to Mrs. Spence from her son Abraham Spence, at Qu'Appelle Lake, states "the Sioux are gathering at Wood Mountain and are going down to the settlement, but I don't know what is their intention."

From Mr. Rocha, at High Bluff, a man well acquainted with the Sioux, and one who is highly esteemed by them, I learnt also that he had been informed by certain Sioux that a large number of Sioux was expected in the spring.

The people of Palestine readily enrolled themselves, no one refused, many were absent—they elected their Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, which fact I have communicated to Col. Smith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) J. NORQUAY.

(Copy No 16—N.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FORT GARRY,
March 22nd, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I have arranged for Mr. Breland's immediate departure for Fort Ellice, and have obtained from the Deputy Receiver General here the sum of \$200 towards the payment of his expenses. I have authorized him to tell the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Ellice that the Commissioner will visit them in the summer.

Mr. Breland, being an elderly man, will at his own request be accompanied by an active and intelligent half-breed.

I am much pleased with the spirit displayed by Mr. Breland. When he accepted this important and somewhat difficult mission, he was on the point of starting on a visit to his old home in the Province of Quebec after an absence of thirty years.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER MORRIS,

The Honorable

The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Manitoba Pay Lists, for year ended 30th June, 1872; shewing
Numbers of each Tribe and Amounts paid.

Number of Treaty.	NAME OF BAND.	Number of Persons paid.	Amount paid.
			\$ cts.
No. 1.	Broken Head River.....	93	285 00
	Fort Alexander.....	320	2,592 00
	Fort Garry.....	233	984 00
	Pembina Indians.....	312	1,314 00
	Portage La Prairie.....	425	1,827 00
	St. Peter's Band.....	1,493	6,417 00
		2,876	13,419 00
No. 2.	Fairford River.....	107	465 00
	do.....	192	996 00
	Lake Manitoba.....	160	612 00
	Riding Mountain and Dauphin Lake.....	113	531 00
	Water Hen and Crane Rivers.....	176	882 00
		748	3,486 00
		2,876	13,419 00
		748	3,486 00
		3,624	16,905 00

NOTE.—In several of the above pay lists back payments are made, which will account for the discrepancy between the number paid at \$3 per head and the actual amount paid.

INDIAN OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 7th April, 1873.

(Copy of Copy.)

TORONTO, May 31st, 1871.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, S. J. DAWSON, BOUGHT OF HUGHES' BROTHERS.
CONVEYANCE—EXPRESS TO COLLINGWOOD.

No.	Pieces		Yards	Price	
				cts.	\$ cts.
.....	1	32-inch Imperial Shirting.....	80	12	9 60
.....	4	Prints (26½, 3—26).....	104½	12½	13 06
31	1	Shepherd Check.....	26	40	10 40
14,400	2½	Fancy do (24, 25).....	49	40	19 60
21x	1	Scarlet Lancashire Flannel.....	46	39	17 94
1,200	1	White do.....	46	36	16 56
		Packing.....			50
					87 66
		5 per cent.....			4 36
					83 30

Paid.

(Signed,)

HUGHES' BROTHERS,

per A. Archibald.

A true copy.

D. A. GRANT,
Accountant.

Approved.

(Signed,)

S. J. DAWSON.

(Copy of copy. —No. .)

RECEIVED from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented by the Minister of Public Works of Canada by the hands of S. J. Dawson per D. A. Grant, the sum of Three Dollars, being in payment of charges for freight on 5 chests tea and 4 cases tobacco, from Fort William to Prince Arthur's Landing per steamer *Stillman Witt*.

[Signed in duplicate.]

\$3 00.—

At Thunder Bay, the 16th day of June, 1871.

(Signed,)

M. E. CHAMBERS.

[True copy.]

(Signed,) W. F. WHITCHER, JR.

(Copy.)

SUMMARY of goods supplied by D. M. Blackwood & Co. to Indian chiefs per Lindsay Russell's order.

To goods supplied to Tebeguin's Band (e)	\$36 64
do Kwitikezig's do (f)	15 00
do Rat McKay's do (g)	5 62½
do Blackstone's do (h)	2 12½
Total	59 39

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Tebeguin, Chief, per Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	12 ^s / ₁₆ Powder @ 45 cts.	\$5 60
	2 Net Thread, \$1	2 00
	2½ do 75 cts.	1 69
	2 Shawls, \$4.50	9 00
	1 do	8 25
	1 do	5 00
	1 Shirt	1 50
	1 Cap	1 00
	4 Knives, 25 cts.	1 00
	2 Nett Thread, 80 cts.	1 60
	Total	36 64

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Kwitikezigs (Chief) by Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$2 00
	5 Shirts, \$1.50	7 50
	1 Shawl	4 00
	10 Print, 15 cts.	1 50
	Total	15 00

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Rat McKay, Chief, by Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
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THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To D. M. Blackwood & Co. for the following goods supplied to Blackstone (Chief), per Lindsay Russell's order :—

1871. } June 29. }	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ -Powder, 45 cts.	\$2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
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(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
(INDIAN BRANCH.)

To Department of Public Works.

To goods at Government store for Tebeguin	\$2 50
do do Kwitikezig	2 50
Total	5 00

Approved,—

(Signed,) R. PITHER, } Commissioners.
S. J. DAWSON, }

(Copy.)

PAYMENT to Indian Chiefs, 29th June, 1871—total value goods given to each, as per detailed accounts herewith :—

RAT MCKAY.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Goods from Messrs. Marks & Bros. (a) ..		239	25		
do do Blackwood & Co. (g)..		5	62 $\frac{1}{2}$		
				244	87 $\frac{1}{2}$

BLACKSTONE.

do do Marks & Bros. (b) ..	187	50		
do do Blackwood & Co. (h)..	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			189	62 $\frac{1}{2}$

LEBEGUIN.

do	do	Marks, Bros. (<i>d</i>).....	95 88	
do	do	Blackwood & Co. (<i>e</i>)..	36 64	
do		Government Store, Thunder		
		Bay (<i>i</i>)	2 50	
			<hr/>	135 02

LEWETIKIGOG.

do	Messrs. Marks, Bros. (b)	12 50	
do	do Blackwood & Co. (f) ..	15 00	
do	Government Store, Thunder		
	Bay (i)	2 50	
			30 00
			599 52

Four outfits womens' clothing, for wife of each of the above four chiefs, promised them as an accompaniment or completion of the present to Chiefs brought up by Mr. Simpson, each amounting, as per detailed account herewith, to \$11.25 (c)	45 00
Total	644 52

Approved,—

(Signed,)

WEMY P. M. SIMPSON.
S. J. DAWSON.
R. PITHER.

(Copy.)

SUMMARY of accounts rendered by Messrs, Thos. Marks, Bros., against the Indian Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State.

		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To goods supplied to	Rat McKay's Band (a) ..	239	25		
do	do Blackstones Band (b) ...	187	50		
do	do Lewetikigog's Band (b) ..	12	50		
do	do Indian women of the				
	above bands (c)	45	00		
				484	25
do	do Tebeguin's Band (d)			95	88
Total				580	13

(Copy.)—a.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissicners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks, Bros., (Drs.), for the following goods supplied Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order :—

To goods furnished Rat McKay (Chief) :—		\$	cts.
1 Single gun, \$13 ; percussion caps, \$2		15	00
Gun nipples, 50 cts. ; 1 nipple screw, 50 cts.		1	00
1 Pair blankets, \$7 ; 1 do, \$6.50		13	50
1½ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75 ; 1 shawl, \$4.25		8	00
1 Black thread, \$1.50 ; 2 gilling thread (\$1), \$2		3	50
2 Sturgeon twine (50 cts.), \$1 ; 1 half-axe, \$1.25		2	25
4 Knives (25 cts.) \$1 ; 2 hunting knives (50 cts.) \$1..		2	00
1 Doz. large spoons, \$1		1	00
26½ Yds. calico, \$4.50 ; 27½ do., \$4.50. 21 do., \$4....		13	00
13 Yds. calico, \$2.50 ; 1 fine black coat, \$8.00		10	50
4 Cotton handkerchiefs, \$1 ; 44 yds. factory cotton, \$7.25		8	25
85 Yds. bleached Cotton, \$15.50 ; 1 double shawl, \$5..		20	50
1 Shawl, \$3.50 ; 1 do., \$3.50 ; 1 extra black do., \$7 ; 1 do., \$8		22	00
2 Fine black coats (\$9), \$18 ; percussion caps, \$3		21	00
1 Trolling hook, &c., \$1.50 ; 50 trout hooks, 50 cts. ..		2	00
1 Tin kettle, 50 cts. ; 1 do., 25 cts.		0	75
3 Fine black coats (\$3), \$24 ; 7 pair black pants (\$5), 8½		59	00
1 Ladies skirt, \$2 ; 1 do., \$3		5	00
6 Pair Canadian pants, \$4.50		27	00
3 Pair net twine, \$3 ; cash paid, flints, \$1		4	00
Total		239	25

(Copy.)—b.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Co. (Drs.), for the following goods supplied to Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order :—

To goods furnished Blackstone (Chief) :—		\$	cts.
50 Yds. calico, \$9.50 ; 1 compass, 50 cts.		10	00
9½ Yds. calico, \$1.50 ; 12 do., \$2 ; 31½ do., \$6		9	50
27 do \$5 ; 26½ do., \$4.50		9	50
1 Pair shoes, \$1 ; 2 pair do., 25 cts.....		1	25
10½ Yds. Scotch plaid, \$3.50		3	50
1 Fancy shawl, \$4 ; 1 do., coarse, \$2.50		6	50
1 do \$7 ; 1 do., \$5 ; 1 do., \$7		19	00
1 Small shawl, \$2.50		2	50
25 Yds. jean, \$6.25 ; 1 fine black coat, \$8		14	25

Carried forward.....

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$76 00
1 Pair boy's pants, \$2.50; 1 yd. black cloth, \$2.50....	5 00
1 Fine coat, \$9; 6 fine flannel shirts (\$2.25). \$13.50...	22 50
6 Fancy shirts (\$1.50), \$9; 7 heavy flannel do. (\$2.50), \$17.50	26 50
1 Fancy Flannel, \$2.50	2 50
1 Pair blankets, \$7; 1 do, \$8	15 00
1 do \$7; 1 do., \$8	15 00
1 Double-barrelled gun, \$25	25 00
Total	187 50

(Copy.)—b.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks, Bros. (Drs.), to goods furnished Indian Chiefs by order of Lindsay Russell :—

Goods furnished Kiwitikigig (Chief) :—	\$	cts.
30 Yds. calico, \$5; 5½ do., \$1	6	00
22 do \$3.75; 8½ dress goods, 75 cts.	5	50
4 Yds. dress goods, \$1	1	00
Total	12	00

(Copy.)—c.

THUNDER BAY, L. S., June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Bros.—

To goods furnished Blackstone (Chief), for wife :—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1½ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75	3	75		
5 Yds. fancy wool tartan (50 cts.), \$4	4	00		
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$14; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1	15		
1 Pair calf shoes \$2.25	2	25		
			11	25

To goods forwarded by Blackstone for chief wife (also in b.) :—

1½ Yds. black cloth (\$2.50), \$3.75	3	75
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan	4	00
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings....	1	25
1 Pair calf shoes, \$2.25	2	25
	11	25

To goods furnished Rat McKay for wife :—

1½ Yds. black cloth, \$2.50	3	75
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan, 50 cts.	4	00
	7	75

Carried forward..... **30 25**

Brought forward.....

1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1	25	
1 Pair calf shoes, \$2.25	2	25	
			11 25

To goods furnished Tebeguin for wife :—

1½ Yds. black cloth, \$2.50	3	75	
8 Yds. fancy wool tartan, 50 cts.	4	00	
1 Black silk handkerchief, \$1; 1 pair stockings, 25 cts.	1	25	
1 Pair calf shoes	2	25	
			11 25
Total			45 00

(Copy.)—d.

THUNDER BAY, June 29th, 1871.

Indian Commissioners per Lindsay Russell.

To Thos. Marks & Co., (Drs.), for the following goods supplied to Indian Chiefs by Lindsay Russell's order :—

To goods furnished Tebeguin (Chief) :—

	\$	cts.
1 Red blanket, \$8; 1 do., white, \$8	16	00
2 White do \$7	14	00
8 Fancy shirts (\$1.50), \$12; 8 do., (\$1.75), \$14	26	00
5 do (\$1.50), \$7.50; 1 do., \$2	9	50
54 Yds. calico, \$9; 43 do., \$7; 20½ do., \$3.50	19	50
49 do \$6; 15½ do., \$2.50	8	50
2 Tin kettles (37½ cts.), 75 cts.; 2 combs (25 cts.), 50 cts.	1	25
Ribbon, \$1; needles, 13 cts	1	13

Total 95 83

FORT FRANCES, July 11th, 1871.

Indian Department to Department of Public Works (Dr.)

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To 13 Barrels mess pork at \$55	715	00		
„ 99 Bags flour at \$9	891	00		
			1,606	00
„ 10 Bags flour at North-West Angle at \$7			70	00
Total			1,676	00

Approved,—

(Signed,) WEMYSS M. SIMPSON.
 „ S. J. DAWSON.
 „ R. PITHER.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE, INDIAN BRANCH,
TO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS, AS FOLLOWS:—		
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
1871. June 4 & 9.	To Indians and Blackstone's Son, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 12 plugs tobacco, at 5 cents—60 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 6 lbs flour, at 4 cents—24 cents; 1 lb tea at 56 cents.....	\$ cts. 4 40
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 11	To Blackstone Chiefs, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 18 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$2.38½; 18 lbs flour, at 3½ cents—63 cents; 10 lbs biscuit, at 8 cents—80 cents; ½ lb of tea, at 55 cents—27½ cents; 2 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—25 cents; 3 felt hats, at \$2.75—\$8.25; 3 bars soap, at 18 cents—54 cents; ½ bbl flour, \$3.65; 35 lbs pork, at 13½ cents— \$4.64; 10 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$5.55; 15 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—\$1.87½; 25 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$12.50; 2 boxes matches, at 20 cents—40 cents; 2 hats, at \$2.50—\$5; 3 pack straps, at 75 cents—\$2.25.....	48 99½
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
„ 16	To Blackstone and Chiefs, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 3 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$1.50; 1 ½-bbl flour, \$4; 1 ½-bbl pork, \$15; ½-bbl flour, \$2; 10 lbs biscuits, at 10 cents—\$1; 17 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.55; 40 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$6.00	47 06
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 19	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 56 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$7.42; 4 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$2.20; 9 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents—\$1.12½; 1 bbl flour, \$6.75; 2 tents, at \$8—\$16; 15 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$2.02½; 25 lbs biscuits, at 8 cents—\$2.80; 2 camp dishes, at 10 cents—20 cents; 8 tin cups, at 7 cents—56 cents; 9 plates, at 7 cents—63 cents; 1 tent, \$8.....	46 91
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men:— 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 8 lbs biscuits, at 10 cents—80 cents; 1 lb tea, 56 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents; ½ lb tea, at 56 cents—28 cents.....	7 96
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
„ 20	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 3 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$1.50; 1 box matches, 20 cents; 90 lbs biscuits, at 8 cents—\$7.20; 40 lbs pork, at 13½ cents—\$5.30; 2 lbs sugar, at 12½ cents —25 cents; 2 lbs tea, at 55 cents—\$1.10	15 55
<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>		
„ 21	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men:— 10 lbs flour, at 4 cents—40 cents; 20 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$3; 1 quart mo- lasses, 18½ cents; ½ bbl flour, \$2; 15 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.25; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents	8 15½
<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>		
	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order:— 50 lbs flour, at 3½ cents—\$1.75; 5 lbs pork, at 13½—66 cents; 4 lbs grease, 52 cents; can, 15 cents; 1 lb tea, 55 cents.....	3 63
Carried forward.....		

Department of Secretary of State, Indian Branch, to Department of Public Works.—Continued.

	<i>Brought forward</i>	
	TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS. <i>Continued.</i>	
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
June 23 & 24	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 16 lbs pork, \$2.30; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb tea, 14 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl pork, \$15.00; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brls flour, at \$4—\$12; 2 galls syrup, at 70 cents—\$1.40; 7 lbs tea, at 56 cents—\$3.92	34 76
	<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>	
	To Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 1 brl flour	6 75
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
	To Mr. Simpson's canoe men :— 15 lbs pork, \$2.25; 8 lbs flour, 32 cents; 16 lbs pork, \$2.30; 6 lbs flour, 24 cents; 1 pint syrup, 10 cents.....	5 21
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
June 25 . .	To Indians, per Mr. Simpson :— 15 lbs pork, at 15 cents—\$2.25; 8 lbs flour, at 4 cents—32 cents; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brls pork, at \$15—\$45; 40 lbs tea, at 56 cents—\$22.40; 30 lbs tobacco, at 50 cents—\$15; 5 galls syrup, at 70 cents—\$3.50	88 47
	<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>	
June 27, 29 & 30, & July 1	To Blackstone and Indians, per Lindsay Russell's order :— 1 fry pan, 50 cents; 1 camp kettle, 75 cents; 6 tea dishes, at 10 cents—60 cents; 6 tin plates, at 7 cents—42 cents; 6 knives and forks, 90 cents; 6 spoons, 30 cents; 12 lbs biscuit, \$1.08; 1 lb tea, 55 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall syrup, 35 cents; 1 tin for do, 20 cents; 13 lbs pork, \$1.72; 1 bar of soap, 20 cents; 100 lbs shot, at 10 cents—\$10; 1 bush potatoes, \$1.25; 8 lbs pork, at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents—\$1.06; 10 lbs biscuit, 90 cents; 4 lbs butter, 88 cents; 4 lbs sugar, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ bush potatoes, 63 cents; 8 lbs pork, \$1.06; 9 lbs flour, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 1 pail, 30 cents; 2 knives and forks, 30 cents; 3 lbs tobacco, \$1.50; 1 pair shoe packs, \$2.50	28 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
July 3 & 4..	To Rat McKay, Blackstone & Tebeguin, &c., per Lindsay Russell's order :— 56 lbs pork, \$8.40; 67 lbs tobacco, \$33.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl flour, \$4; 55 lbs pork, \$8.25; 2 lbs tea, \$1.12; cash for Mr. Russell, \$1; 1 trol, 75 cents; line, 35 cents; 7 brls flour, at \$8.75—\$61.25; 1 brl pork, \$25; $\frac{1}{2}$ brl pork, \$15; 40 lbs tea, \$22.40; 30 lbs tobacco, \$15; 70 lbs tobacco, \$35; 7 brls flour, \$61.25	292 27
	<i>At Height-of-Land Portage.</i>	
July 5.....	To Indians, per Mr. Dawson's order :— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bags flour, at \$3—\$7; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brl flour, \$4; 30 lbs pork, \$4.50; 4 lbs tea, \$2.24; 1 gall syrup, 70 cents; 3 lbs tobacco, \$1.50; 15 lbs pork, \$2.25; 40 lbs flour, \$1.60.....	23 79
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
July 7.. ...	To Blackstone and Tebeguin :— 1 brl flour, \$8.75; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -brl pork, \$15; 4 lbs tea, \$2.24	25 99
	<i>Carried forward</i>	

Department of Secretary of State, Indian branch, to Department of Public Works.—*Continued.*

	<i>Brought forward</i>	
	TO SUPPLIES AND GOODS FURNISHED AS PRESENTS TO INDIANS. <i>Continued.</i>	
	<i>At Height-of-Land Portage.</i>	
July 15 & 17	To Indians :— 50 lbs flour, \$2 ; 15 lbs pork, \$2.25 ; 1 lb tea, 56 cents ; $\frac{1}{2}$ gall syrup to Black-stone, 35 cents	5 16
	<i>At Shebandowan Lake.</i>	
July 29	To sick Indian :— 13 lbs biscuit, \$1.30	1 30
August 4 ...	1 bottle castor oil, 30 cents	0 30
	<i>At Thunder Bay.</i>	
August 11 ..	To sick Indian, per order of Mr. Dawson :— 50 lbs flour, \$1.75 ; 2 lbs tea, at 55—\$1.10 ; 6 lbs sugar, 75 cents ; 16 lbs pork, \$2.12 ; 2 lbs butter, 44 cents ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs sweet biscuit, 18 cents	6 34
August 19 ..	To goods delivered to Chatelaine, as follows :— 2 skeins No. 9 Twine, \$2.50 ; 36 skeins No. 1, \$10.80 ; 1 piece of print cotton, $54\frac{1}{2}$ yds, at 20 cents—\$10.90	24 20
	<i>At Fort Francis.</i>	
August 19 ..	To goods delivered to Robert Pither :— 6 trout nets, \$30 ; 6 skeins No. 9 twine, \$6	36 00
	Total	761 95 $\frac{1}{2}$

Approved,

(Signed,)

„

S. J. DAWSON,
R. PITHER.

FORT WILLIAM, L.S.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT, PER W. M. SIMPSON, ESQ., TO HUDSON BAY
COMPANY.

		\$	cts.
1871.			
June 15	To	5 chests tea (202 lbs)	202 00
		4 cases tobacco (422 lbs)	211 00
		1 case T.D. pipes	1 50
		4 fancy pipes, with stems	1 00
		4 Union Jack Flags (large)	26 00
		2 cod lines	4 00
		3 oil cloths (large canoe)	33 00
		1 travelling basket	15 00
		2 pair blankets	20 00
		15 lbs tobacco	7 50
		4 lbs sperm candles	2 00
		4 skeins twine	0 40
		3 cups and saucers	0 75
		4 E. W. plates	0 50
		3 glass tumblers	0 75
		4 knives and forks	1 00
		1 yd table damask	1 00
		1½ lbs soda	0 37
		3 yds twill cotton	0 75
		1 ham (26 lbs)	5 00
		1 north canoe	60 00
		1 do sail	2 00
		10 paddles	4 00
		11 poles	2 20
		7 lbs canoe gum	0 75
		1 cod line	2 00
		6 portage straps	6 00
		2 tin kettles	3 00
		8 tin pans	1 25
		1 frying pan	0 50
		2 linen bags	1 00
		2 axes, with handles	2 50
		2 axes (large)	2 00
		10 boxes matches	0 25
		½ lb saleratus	0 12
		1½ brls flour	13 00
		1 pine apple cheese	3 25
<i>Provisions to Crew for Voyage.</i>			
		26 lbs pork, \$3.75; 30 lbs flour, \$1.50; 3 lbs sugar, 37 cents; 1½ lbs tea, \$1.50; 3 lbs biscuit, 45 cents, 2 lbs lard, 50 cents	8 07
<i>The following as Presents to Indian Chiefs. .</i>			
		4 black frock coats, \$72; 4 set shirts, \$8; 4 pairs black pants, \$24; 4 fancy ties, \$2; 4 pairs of men's boots, \$14; 4 lace belts, \$14; 4 large coloured silk handkerchiefs, \$5; 2 Tartan shawls, \$9; 8 fancy brooches, \$2; 2 pairs blankets, \$19; 4 naval caps, \$5	174 50
<i>Provisions to Men on arriving at Fort William.</i>			
July 27		3 lbs biscuit, 40 cents; 1 lb butter, 25 cents; ½ lb tea, 50 cents; 1 lb sugar, 15 cents; ½ lb tobacco, 25 cents; 4 pipes, 4 cents	1 59
<i>Provisions from North-West Angles to Fort William.</i>			
		100 lbs flour, \$5; 50 lbs pork, \$10; 4 lbs tea, \$4; 1 bag, 50 cents	19 50
<i>Carried forward</i>			840 50

Indian Department, per W. M. Simpson, Esq., to Hudson Bay Company.—
Continued.

		\$	cts.
<i>Brought forward</i>		840	50
<i>Provisions at Shebandowan Lake.</i>			
Biscuits, \$1; sugar, 25 cents; tobacco, 25 cents.....		1	50
<i>Paid the following Indians for Voyage with W. M. Simpson, Esq.</i>			
1871.	Lowgon Put Chat 57 days.....	57	00
August 3...	Michel Macchiassin 54 ,,	54	00
	Wagatapp 57 ,,	57	00
	Michel Put Chat 57 ,,	57	00
	David Keotassin 57 ,,	57	00
	Arnin 13 ,,	13	00
	J. Bt. Collin (Guide) 57 ,, at \$1.50	85	00
Total		1,222	00

Fort William, L.S., Oct. 4, 1871.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT TO HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

1871.		<i>To the following Supplies at Shebandowan Lake, viz. :—</i>		\$	cts.
August 15	1 half-size canoe			30	00
	1 roll bark.....			1	00
	1 Tartan shawl			6	00
	15 lbs of flour			0	75
	5 lbs of pork			1	00
	4 lbs of sugar			0	50
	2 lbs of crackers.....			0	30
	1½ lbs of tea.....			1	50
				41	05
To amount of account rendered.....				1,222	00
Total				1,263	05

Fort William, L.S., Oct. 10th, 1871.

(Copy.)

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company,
for the following supplies in Red River District, October, 1871.

1871.			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
July 19..	To 6 bags	Shot, each 84=504 lbs.....	0 18	90 72	} S. F. Francis.
	" 3 kegs	gunpowder, each 66½=200 lbs.....	0 50	100 00	
	" 20 lbs	flour.....	0 43	0 90	
	" 10 "	pork.....	0 25	2 50	
	" 1 "	tea.....		0 67	
	" 4 "	sugar.....	0 25	1 00	
	" 1 "	tobacco.....		0 50	
" 20..	" 500 large	gun flints.....	0 01	5 00	
	" 300 lbs	flour and bags.....	5 17	17 25	
	" 10 "	Congou tea.....	6 74	6 70	
	" 6 "	tobacco.....	0 50	3 00	
	" 100 "	flour and bags.....	5 45	5 75	
	" 6 "	gunpowder.....	0 50	3 00	
	" 12 "	shot.....	0 19	2 28	
	" 6 "	ball.....	0 19	0 38	
	" 1 doz	gun flints.....	0 12	0 12	
	" 3 common	striped shirts.....	1 06	3 18	
	" 2 pairs	blankets 23 pts.....	3 00	6 00	
	" 1 lb	Congou tea.....	0 67	0 67	
	" 1 lb	tobacco.....		0 50	
	" 1 grey	capot 4 ell.....		6 00	
	" cash per	freight of goods to M. J. McKay.....		1 25	
" 25..	" 8 galls	sherry wine.....	7 00	56 00	
	" 200 lbs	flour.....	0 05	10 00	
	" 2 cotton	bags.....	0 38	0 76	
	" 142 lbs	dried meat.....	0 15	21 30	
	" 3 "	Congou tea.....	0 67	2 01	
	" 3 "	plug tobacco.....	0 50	1 50	
	" 1 cotton	handkerchief.....		0 25	
	" 15 bags	flour, each 100 lbs., 150 lbs., and bags.....	5 75	86 25	
	" 3 bbls	mess pork, each 200 lbs, 600 lbs.....	50 00	150 00	
	" 45 lbs	Congou tea.....	0 67	30 15	
Aug. 3..	To the following supplies to Volunteer Troops:				
	" 4 lbs	salt.....	0 06	0 24	
	" 160 "	potatoes.....	0 02	3 20	
	" 15 "	pork.....	0 25	3 75	
	" 195 "	flour.....		9 75	
	" 174 "	sugar.....	0 25	4 28	
	" 2 lbs 15½	oz tea.....	0 67	1 96	
	" ½ lb	pepper.....	0 37½	0 04	
July 25..	To conveyance of troops to Upper Fort Garry.....			6 25	
	To the following supplies for Governor Archibald's kitchen:				
	" 18 lbs	beef.....	0 17	3 06	
	" 9 "	potatoes.....	0 02	0 18	
	" 2 "	tea.....	0 67	1 34	
	" 5 "	sugar.....	0 25	1 25	
	" 4½ "	butter.....	0 31	1 41	
" 26..	" 25 "	potatoes.....	0 02	0 10	
" 27..	" 25 "	beef.....	0 17	4 25	
" 18..	" 24 "	butter.....	0 31	0 70	
	" 37 "	beef.....	0 17	6 29	
	" 1 "	tea.....		0 67	
	" 3 "	sugar.....	0 25	0 75	
	" 8 "	potatoes.....	0 02	0 67	
" 29..	" 1 "	tea.....		0 67	
	" 5 "	sugar.....	0 25	1 25	
	" 1 sheep	.....		10 00	
	" 8 lbs	beef.....	0 17	1 36	
	" 3½ "	butter.....	0 31	1 01	
" 31..	" 14 "	beef.....	0 17	2 38	
	" 2 "	tea.....	0 67	1 34	
	" 20 "	potatoes.....	0 02	0 40	
	" 3 "	sugar.....	0 25	0 75	
	" 35 "	beef.....	0 17	5 95	
	Carried forward.....				

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.—*Continued.*

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1871.	<i>Brought forward</i>		
July 31..	12 lbs potatoes	0 02	0 24
" 2..	35 " beef	0 17	5 95
	3 " sugar	0 25	0 75
	5 sheets cartridge paper	0 04	0 20
	1 lb dried apples		0 25
" 3..	16 lbs beef	0 17	2 72
	1 " tea		0 67
	2 " sugar	0 25	0 50
	23 " butter	0 31	0 78
	34 " beef	0 17	5 78
	To the following supplied Mr. Jas. McKay for Lower Port :		
" 29..	1 coat		14 00
	1 Paris silk handkerchief to J. G. Prince		0 75
Aug. 1..	To cash paid Will Johnstone, per order		7 50
	Isaac Asham		10 00
	James Smith		7 50
	Joseph Thomas		8 75
	Cornelius Johnston		9 00
	1 cwt. pollard to bearer		2 75
" 4..	To the following supplied Mr. Simpson :		
	2 boxes cigars	12 50	25 00
	Cash paid Mr. Sam Cook, per order		80 00
	1 lb vermilion	2 00	0 50
	5 yds white cotton	0 21	1 05
	2 pcs middling tape	0 10	0 20
	Coffin for Indian child		2 50
	6 lbs adamantine candles	0 50	3 00
	6 " butter	0 31	1 86
	2 " corn starch	0 25	0 50
	168 " flour, per 100 lbs	5 00	8 40
	Paid Messrs. Gardiner for baking flour		2 00
	Hope, for cooking		3 00
	5 lbs tea, for Indians	0 67	3 35
	20 bbls mess pork (deduct at end of account)	50 00	1,000 00
	1 ox		100 00
	20 lbs sugar	0 25	5 00
	29 bbls mess pork (deduct at end of account)	50 00	1,450 00
	200 bags flour	5 00	1,000 00
	1 cod line for tracking line for boat		1 25
9..	To the following for Upper Fort Garry shop :		
	50 lbs gunpowder	0 50	25 00
	100 " shot	0 19	19 00
	1 shooting bag for powder		0 75
	12 bags flour, each 100 lbs, 1200 lbs and bags	5 75	69 00
	2 bbls mess pork, each 200 lbs (deduct at end of account)	50 00	100 00
11..	1 bag flour		5 75
	40 lbs pork		10 00
	1 " tea		0 67
	2 " tobacco	0 50	1 00
12..	4 " Souchong tea	1 13	4 52
	2 " Hyson tea	1 38	2 76
	3 " shot	0 19	0 57
	1 " gunpowder		0 50
	12 " sugar	0 25	3 00
	1 tin kettle, \$6		2 25
	1 " 5		2 00
	1 " 2		1 25
	5 lbs table salt	0 13	0 65
	30 bbls mess pork, each 200 lbs, 6,000 lbs (deduct at end of account)	50 00	1,500 00
	113 bags flour, each 100 lbs, 11,300 lbs	5 00	565 00
	23 " 112 lbs, 2,576 lbs	5 25	120 75
	136 sheeting bags	0 75	102 00
	Freighting 8,500 lbs flour from Upper to Lower Fort Garry, at per 100 lbs	0 50	42 50
	<i>Carried forward</i>		

COMMISSIONER SIMPSON in account with the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.—Continued.

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
1871.	<i>Brought forward</i>			
Aug. 12..	23 galls port wine	6 00	16 50	
	1 " whiskey	5 00	1 25	
	1 " brandy		6 00	
	1 lb tea	1 25	0 63	
	1 1/2 lbs sugar	0 38	0 57	
	7 " pemican	0 19	1 33	
	3 " dried meat	0 13	0 39	
	Cash for sending escort to Lower Fort		16 25	
" 21..	Cash paid Mr. Henderson for freightage to Oak Point, 4,100 lbs, at... ..	0 87 1/2	35 88	
" 29..	1 gal brandy		6 00	
" 30..	Cash paid you		2,000 00	
" 31..	By cash for Government of Manitoba			2,000 00
	1 1/2 lbs black tea	0 31	0 47	
	1 1/2 " green tea	1 38	0 69	
	4 " sugar	0 25	1 00	
	1 bag flour and bag		5 25	
	30 lbs pork	0 25	7 50	
	By the following assumed at Manitoba Post:			
	76 bags flour	5 00		380 00
	76 bags	0 75		57 00
	16 1/2 bbls pork	50 00		825 00
	3 1/2 boxes tobacco, 350 lbs	23 60		115 50
	3 half chests tea, 159 lbs	0 62 1/2		99 38
			9,134 66	
			3,476 88	3,476 88
			5,657 78	
	Less received from Government of Manitoba, 70 bbls pork, at \$50	3,500 00		
	Less depreciation on 70 bbls pork, old stock	1,166 66		
			2,333 34	
	<i>Total</i>		\$3,324 44	

Received payment.
(Signed,) J. H. McTAVISH,
for Hudson Bay Company.

Fort Garry, Manitoba, }
16th Sept., 1871. }

(Copy).

THUNDER BAY, Nov. 1st, 1871.

Department of Secretary of State, Indian Branch,
Dominion of Canada.

To J A. Macdonell, M.D., Dr.

To forty days' service rendered in attending Indians between Thunder Bay and Fort Francis, by order of Indian Commissioners, at \$5.00 per day.....\$200 00

Less cash advanced as follows:

From Public Works Department, Sept. 5, by cash.....\$20 00
Oct. 25, " 40 00
Nov. 2, " 40 00

100 00

Balance still due.....\$100 00

Approved:

(Signed) S. J. DAWSON.
R. PETHER.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose an account due to the Hudson's Bay Company—Fort William Post—of twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars, five cents, for sundries supplied to Indians of Rainy Lake.

Enclosed also is an account of seventy-five dollars due to the Public Works Department for wages paid to crewmen.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
Indian Commissioner.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State
for the Provinces.

(Copy).

FORT WILLIAM, L. S., Aug. 1st, 1872.

Indian Department, Ottawa.

Bought of Hudson's Bay Company.

1871.

Jan. 15, To amount of account rendered..... \$1,263 05

MONTREAL, 22 Aug., 1872

William Spragge, Esq.,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,
&c., &c., &c., Ottawa.

SIR,—The accompanying account for \$1,263.05 against the Indian Department was transmitted to us by Mr. Win. McIntyre, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort William, Lake Superior.

Mr. McIntyre mentions that Mr. W. M. Simpson informed him the account had been certified at Ottawa. If in order, we shall be much obliged if you will be pleased to direct that the amount be paid to Mr. Andrew Drummond, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, for account of the Company.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES BISSETT.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements made by Commissioner Simpson, in connection with
Indian Affairs of Manitoba and North West Territories, between June 21st,
1872, and February 22nd, 1873.

			\$	cts.
1872.				
June 21..	By Cash paid for a ham.....			3 85
	" 2 men, Trip to St. Francis.....		4	25
	" Servants do		4	00
July 3..	" Ferry over two Rivers.....		0	75
	" N. Chastellain, at St. Francis, 1 year's wages for 1871.....	250	00	
" 20..	" Express charges on 3 boxes	0	50	
	" 5 men for trip, from St. Francis to North West Angle and back, 8 days, at \$1.00	40	00	
" 26..	" 1 man trip from St. Francis to North West Angle, 4 days, at \$1.00.	4	00	
	" Hon. Jas. McKay account Board of Works Department for supplies furnished to Commissioner for Indians at St. Francis, per order of S. J. Dawson.....	3,000	00	
" 29..	" Trunk for stationery.....	5	00	
	" Tacks 20c., hammer, &c. 75c.....	0	95	
	" Customs fees.	3	50	
" 31..	" M. St. John, account of salary	50	00	
	" Cash box	2	88	
	" Tin safe.....	8	00	
	" Indians with messages to Bands, this month	7	00	
Aug. 7..	" E. Field, for services paying Portage Band of Indians in 1872....	20	00	
" 8..	" Messengers to Portage Indians	2	00	
	" Mal. Cumming, interpreter, Portage Indians, for 3 days at \$2.00 ..	6	00	
	" 5 sheets for 1 chief and 4 braves of Fort Garry Band, \$1.00.....	5	00	
" 13..	" 2 pairs boots for Fort Garry Band, \$1.00.....	8	00	
" 19..	" J. Higgins, for a frying pan	1	00	
	" 15 sheets for Pembina Band, 3 chiefs, and 12 braves.....	18	75	
	" Bread for voyage	1	25	
	" Frying pan for men	1	00	
	" Small animal for rations for Pembina Band, on way home from Treaty in 1871; promised by Governor Archibald.....	30	00	
	" Wages, 1 man with carts.	8	50	
	" Ferry over Red River	0	75	
	" André Benard, trip with 2 carts to Pembina and back, 6 days.....	30	00	
	" Servants at Pembina	1	25	
	" For a tent bag.....	2	00	
	" Board M. St. John, Manitoba Settlement.....	2	00	
" 22..	" Cornish's Bill in re Powers	156	00	
	" Francis Camer, for freight of a box containing chiefs' clothing to Stone Fort	5	00	
	" Antoine Oumette, account freight to Oak Point, acct. Ind. Treaty No. 2	10	00	
" 23..	" Feed for horse.....	1	00	
" 26..	" F. W. Buchanan, account freight to N. W. Angle, Lake of Woods	65	00	
Aug. 31..	" S. S. Bedron for conveyance to Stone Fort of M. St. John.....	4	00	
	" Interpreters, Treaty No. 1, Stone Fort \$9.00, Fort Alexander, \$4.	13	00	
	" Interpreters, Treaty No. 2.....	8	00	
	" Servants, do	5	00	
	" 2 Indians with messages to Band at Salt Springs, Treaty No. 2....	10	00	
	" For Bread	0	75	
	" " Hobble for horse.....	0	75	
	" " 4 waggons to Fort Alexander Band to be resold for their benefit, each \$70.....	280	00	
	" " 5 pairs Boots, 4 at \$3, 1 at \$5	17	00	
" 6..	" " Board from August 1st to August 27th	54	00	
	" W. Clark's account, Oak Point	23	75	
	" 1 pair socks for an Indian	1	50	
	" P. Bruce's account, Treaty No. 2....	30	00	
	" For an ox to be killed for Indians, H. Prince's Band, during payments.....	90	00	
" 9..	" For bread.....	1	00	
" 20..	" Antoine Oumette, in full for freight to Oak Point, Treaty No. 2....	116	80	
	" A. McDermott's account.....	83	75	
	" M. St. John, on account.....	5	00	
	" Interpreter \$1.25; keep of horse \$3.50, on visit to H. Prince's Band	4	75	
	Carried forward			

ABSTRACT of Disbursements made by Commissioner Simpson, &c.

			\$	cts.
1872.		<i>Brought forward</i>		
Sept. 23..	By Cash'paid M. St. John, account salary.....		100	00
" 30..	" W. M. Simpson, for services at payment of Fort Garry Band, 6 days at \$1 50..		9	00
"	" Cartage of 2 boxes to office		1	25
"	" Crew of boat from Stone Fort to Fort Alexander and back, Treaty No. 1		60	00
"	" Shoeing horse		2	00
"	" Indians of Treaty No. 1:—			
	Fort Garry Band.....	984	00	
	Pembina do	1,314	00	
	Portage la Prairie Band.....	1,827	00	
	Henry Prince's do	6,417	00	
	Brokenhead River do	285	00	
	Fort Alexander do	2,592	00	
			13,419	00
"	" Indians of Treaty No. 2:—			
	Waterhen and Crane Rivers.	882	00	
	Fairford Band No. 1.....	996	00	
	do No. 2.....	465	00	
	Lake Manitoba.....	612	00	
	Riding Mountain.....	531	00	
			3,486	00
Oct. 2..	" Servants to this date		10	00
"	" N. Chastellain, for pemmican for Indians, Henry Prince's Band, at Council		27	00
" 4..	" P. Markman, for freight to Oak Point, Manitoba Lake.		5	00
" 11..	" Thos. Howard, for a store for St. Peters Reserve School-house.		45	00
"	" Thos. Howard, wages of Constables at St. Peters, during elections, 19th Sept. 1872.		54	00
" 15..	" Edw. Bourke, freight of ploughs and harrows to Lake Manitoba.		35	00
"	" Hire of horse and buggy to Portage la Prairie and back, 4½ days... ..		23	75
"	" Interpreter at Portage la Prairie		2	00
"	" Board of M. St. John at St. Peters		4	00
Nov. 15..	" C. Finler, repairs to office		40	00
Dec. 10..	" E. Bourke, freight of Ploughs and Harrows to Portage la Prairie.		30	00
" 18..	" P. R. Young & Co., for conveyance of waggons to Stone Fort, in September 1872.....		15	00
1873.				
Jan. 7..	" Henry Prince and Party—food at Council		6	50
" 8..	" For scrubbing office		0	50
" 11..	" Francis Rose and 2 men, for trip to Fort Francis and back.....		22	50
"	" for lining robes		5	00
"	" G. W. Kelland, for table and carpenter's work in office.....		8	50
"	" H. S. Donaldson's account for stationery for office in Winnipeg.		29	63
"	" Coat for chief H. Prince.....		12	50
"	" Gratuity to sick Indian		1	00
" 15..	" Keep of horse at Indian Settlement.....		2	00
" 20..	" L. R. Bensley, for desk for office		83	45
" 24..	" Kittson's Line, for freight of 11 waggons per steamer to Pembina, 1872		115	90
" 30..	" Gratuity to an Indian		1	00
" 31..	" M. St. John, account of salary		10	00
"	" Carpenter for work at stables		4	00
Feb. 7..	" Gratuity to Henry Prince		2	00
" 15..	" M. St. John, account salary		20	00
"	" Keep of horse and man at High Bluff on visit to Sioux Indians.		6	00
"	" Messenger to Sioux Indians.....		2	00
"	" Pembina Indian with message about trespass on Roseau Reserve.		2	75
"	" M. St. John, account of salary		210	00
"	" Hudson's Bay Co's. account to date.....		256	18
"	" Rev. Jas. Setter, for stove for Indian School house at Brokenhead River		10	00
	Total.....			

RETURN A

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending the 30th June, 1872.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per Annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first appointment to Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General.....	Hon. Joseph Howe.....	\$ cts.				
Deputy Superintendent.....	William Spragge....	2,150 00	March 17, 1862....	Governor in Council ..	Jan. 1, 1829 ..	Holds this office combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Accountant	Chas. T. Walcott....	1,400 00	Dec. 1, 1859	Gov. General and O. C.	October, 1854 ..	In Surveyor General's Department, of U. C.
Corresponding Clerk	L. Vankoughnet....	1,150 00	Feb. 13, 1861	Gov. General and O. C.	Feb. 13, 1861 ..	In Crown Lands Department.
Clerk's Draughtsman	J. P. M. Lecourt....	1,000 00	April 10, 1862	Hon. A. Campbell	April 10, 1862..	
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. de Boucherville	850 00	Jan. 1, 1869	Sir E. Taché	May, 1864.....	In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Clerk	Frederick Smith	400 00	Oct. 13, 1870	Hon. Jos. Howe.....	Oct. 13, 1870 ..	O. C. of Oct. 13, 1871.
Assistant Accountant.....	J. Butler Butler.....	700 00	Oct. 30, 1871	Hon. Jos. Howe.....	June 12, 1869 ..	In P. O. Department, Halifax, N.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, March 31, 1873.

C. T. WALCOTT,
Accountant, Indian affairs.

RETURN B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid and Allowances and Payments made to Individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872, for Services at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	W. R. Bartlett	V. S. & Comm'r	\$ cts. 1,344 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	Indian Land Managt.	Governor General	July 1, 1858.	Stationed at Toronto.
	R. G. Dakon	Clerk	784 00	do do	do	Supt. General	July 1, 1864.	do
	Rev. Thos. Stanton	Missionary	400 00	do do	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.	do	May 16, 1870	
	Alex. Hewitt	School teacher..	138 75	1st April to 31st Dec., 1871	do	do	April 1, 1871	
	Miss Lydia Hill ..	do	75 00	do do	do	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.	April 1, 1870	
	Alex. Loft	Sexton of Lower Chapel.	40 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do		
	Jos. B. Hill	Sexton of Upper Church..	20 00	do do	do	do		
	Miss Sarah Green...	School teacher..	25 00	1st Jan. to 31st March, '72.	do	do	Jan. 1, 1872	
	P. de Roche	do	46 25	do do	do	do	do	
	George Charles	Chief	37 50	1st April to 31st Dec., '71.	Chippewas of Snake I'd	do	do	Dead.—Quar-
	William Law	School teacher..	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do	do	ter to Dec.
	John Assance	Chief	50 00	do do	Chip'was of Beausoleil.	do	do	31st paid to widow.
	Miss E. Tilley	School teacher..	13 46	1st April to 19th May, 1871.	do	do	do	
	do	do	8 07	do do	Indian Schools	do	do	
	Rev. W. Harchmer..	For school teach.	11 54	19th May to 30th June, '71.	Chip'was of Beausoleil.	do	do	
	Luke Sky	Interpreter	20 47	16th June, '71, to 31st March, '72	do do	do	do	

Dr. Ph. Spohn.....	Physician	150 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do	do	do
Miss A. B. McLean.	School teacher..	75 00	1st July, '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do	do	do
.....	.....	45 00	do	Indian Schools.....	do	do	do
T. Naningishkung ..	Chief	{ 7 54 } 1 29 }	1st April, to 19th July, '71.....	Chippewas of Rama ..	do	do	do
J. B. Naningishkung	Chief and interp.	50 00	do	do	do	do	do
Rev. W. Peake.....	For school teach.	50 00	do	do	do	do	do
Dr. G. H. Corbett...	Physician	100 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do	do	do
John Kadahgegnon ..	Chief	100 00	do	Chippewas of Saugeen.	do	do	do
H. H. Madwayosh...	do	100 00	do	do	do	do	do
John George.....	Sexton and wood	40 00	do	do	do	do	do
Jos. K. James.....	Councillor	20 00	do	do	do	do	do
Dr. Fickleton	Physician	200 00	do	do	do	do	do
H. S. Jones	School teacher..	116 67	do	do	do	do	do
George Henry	Interpreter	200 00	do	do	do	do	do
David Root	Messenger.....	10 00	do	do	do	do	do
Mary A. Jones	School teacher..	83 33	1st Nov., '71, to 31st March, '72	do	do	do	do
H. S. Jones	Interpreter	83 33	do	do	do	do	do
Geo. A. Tabignon...	Chief	50 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	Chippewas of Nawash.	do	do	do
W. McGregor	do	100 00	do	do	do	do	do
F. Lamorandière....	Interpreter.....	100 00	do	do	do	do	do
P. J. Kecedonco....	Chief	50 00	do	do	do	do	do
David Craddock....	School teacher..	100 00	do	do	do	do	do
John Rice	Secretary	20 00	do	Mississaugas of Rice and Mud Lakes	do	do	do
Jos. Whetung	Chief	25 00	do	do	do	do	do
Robert Pandanash...	Messenger	5 00	do	do	do	do	do

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amount Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Eastern Superintendency Ontario.	Alf. McCue	Messenger	\$ 10 00	1st April, '71, to 31st March, '72	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	Jno. Johnston	Chief	50 00	do	Mississaguas of Skugog	do		
	Jno. Sunday	do	112 00	do	Mississaguas of Alnowk	do		
	Jno. Sunday, jr.	Secretary	48 00	do	do	do		
	Dr. W. Noden	Physician	150 00	do	do	do		
	Rev. J. A. Irwin ...	For Sexton and wood.	30 00	do	do	do		
	Wm. Crow	Councillor	12 00	do	do	do		
	Peter Crow	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	Francis Beaver	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	Mitchell Chubb	do	12 00	do	do	do		
Western Superintendency	Robert Mackenzie ..	V. S. and Com'r.	960 00	do	Indian Land Managt.	Supt. General	Feb. 10, '65	Stationed at Sarnia.
	Rev. A. Jamieson ..	Missionary	400 00	do	do	Governor in Council	June 5, '45	Stationed at Walpole Isl'd
	Rev. H. P. Chase ..	do	400 00	do	do	do	Jan. 1, '45	Stationed at Caradoc.
	Jos. Wancansh	School teacher ..	200 00	do	Chippewas of Thames.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	Jos. Fisher	do	200 00	do	do	do		
	Peter Brigham	Messenger	30 00	1st Oct., '70 to 30th Sept., '71.	do	do		
	S. Maskinonge	do	30 00	do	do	do		
	John Week	do	7 50	1st Oct., '70, to 31st March, '71	do	do		
	W. Albert	do	7 50	1st April to 30th Sept., 1871.	do	do		

RETURN B.—Continued.

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what fund paid.	Authorities of Appointment.	Date of Appoint- ment.	Remarks.
Grand River Superintendency	Jas. McLean	Warden	\$ 200 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Six Nations of G. R.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.		
	David Hill	Caretaker	20 00	do	do	do		
	George King	Chief	100 00	do	Mississaugas of Credit.	do		
	James Checock	Messenger	50 00	do	do	do		
	Dr. Thomas Pyne	Physician	200 00	do	do	do		
	James McLean	Warden	100 00	do	do	do		
	James A. Wood	School teacher ..	125 00	do to Sep. 30, '71	do	do		
	A. A. Jones	do	176 67	{ April 1, '71, to Sept. 30, '71. and Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871.	do	do		
	Fred. Takwah	Sexton	14 58	April 1 to Nov. 1, 1871.	do	do		
	Jas. Tobacco	do	10 42	Nov. 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do		
Northern Superintendency	Alf. R. Pyne	School teacher ..	100 00	Jan. 1 to March 31, 1872.	do	do		
	Wm. Plummer	V. S. & Comm'r ..	1,152 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Indian Land Managt.	Superintendent Gen'l.	May 18, 1868	
	McGregor Ironside ..	Clerk	702 72	do	do	do	Aug. 5, 1863	
	Dr. Thos. Simpson ..	Physician	1,000 00	do	do	do	April 1, 1867	
	Rev. J. Jennesau & assistants ..	School teachers ..	300 00	do	do	Governor General	Oct. 22, 859	
	Rev. J. Sins and Mr. Birkett	do	50 00	do	do	Superintendent Gen'l.		
	W. Stinson	do	150 00	April 1, 1871, to June 30, '72.	do	do		
	John Davidson	{ Agt. for Indian Lands, Sault Ste. Marie ... }	250 00	July 1, 1871, to March 31, '72. April 1 to Sept. 30, 1871.	do	do	April 1, 1870	

Lower Canada...	Miss J. Martin	School teacher..	150 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	..	..
	T. B. Reid	do	150 00	Oct. 1, 1870, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Rev. F. Boucher.....	R. C. Missionary	223 96	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	Lower Canada.....	Governor General	do	do	do	..
	Rev. F. Marcoux ...	do	203 32	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Mrs. M. G. Powell...	School teacher..	200 00	do	do	Superintendent Gen'l	May 8, 1865	do	do	..
	Miss S. Fortin.....	do	83 34	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	S. Annance.....	do	16 66	April 1 to May 31, 1871.	do	do	do	do	do	..
	E. R. A. Fletcher...	do	212 50	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Miss Connolly.....	do	150 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Jos. Laurent	do	120 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Dr. H. J. Martin....	Physician	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Dr. Wm. Wakeham..	do	80 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Mrs. E. R. A. Fletcher	School teacher..	100 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Rev. L. Trahan.....	do	293 75	Jan. 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Rev. A. L. Fortin ..	do	175 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Sisters Gertrude & Margaret Mary. }	do	187 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Rev. A. Audet, for..	do	150 00	April 1, 1871, to March 31, '72.	do	do	do	do	do	..
	Rev. J. H. Leonard, for	do	150 00	do	do	do	do	do	do	..

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian affairs.

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the
Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
during the year ending 30th June, 1872, out of Upper Canada Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Head Quarters	F. Talfourd, retired allowance	400 00	Indian Land Management Fund.
	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00	
	Medicines	353 84	
	Advertising, printing, &c.	337 43	
	Sundries, rent, telegrams, &c.	346 47	
	Blankets	1,305 69	
	Travelling expenses	487 18	
	Contingencies	736 36	
	Services of Jos. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie	223 76	
	Advance of salary	200 00	
	Surveys, roads, inspections, &c.	2,767 09	
	Wharf, at Garden River	68 19	
	Transfers	234 72	
	Relief	100 00	
	Due from Government	523 71	
	Repairs to doctor's house, Manitowa- ning	165 73	
	Law costs	657 89	
	Percentage on receipts	575 02	
	Protection of timber	50 00	
	Improvements	654 26	
	Grant to Methodist chapel	100 00	Chippewas of Sarnia.
Western Superintendency	Law expenses	72 60	
	Medicines	144 43	
	Sundries	80 40	
	Grant	60 00	
	Allowance to chapel steward, &c.	35 00	
	Surrenders	267 72	
	Percentage on receipts	484 82	
	Pensions	262 50	
	Distribution	5,760 95	
	Surveys	61 97	Chippewas of Walpole.
	Distribution	2,556 44	
	Percentage on receipts	168 03	Chippewas of Thames.
	Pensions	40 00	
	Distribution	3,133 83	Munsees of Thames. Moravians of Thames.
	Coffins	61 00	
	Percentage on receipts	200 00	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
	Distribution	135 58	
	Graveyard fence	100 00	Wm. Wabback. Jas. Manace.
	Distribution	6,379 49	
	Percentage on receipts	147 64	Nancy Maiville
	Distribution	2,401 44	
	Percentage on receipts	10 00	Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.
	Interest on investments	101 92	
	do do	76 43	Chippewas of Beausoleil.
	do do	127 39	
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency	Distribution	135 24	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	do	2,146 92	
	Percentage on receipts	333 21	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Musical instruments	256 00	
	Roads and bridges	1,796 15	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Expenses of Deputation	38 00	
	Pensions	30 00	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Distribution	9,020 95	
	Percentage on receipts	652 46	

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency	Wharf at Cape Croker.....	300 00	Chippewas of Nawash.
	Improvements	78 00	
	Roads and bridges	2,517 83	
	Pensions	110 00	Chippewas of Rama.
	Distribution	11,171 32	
	Percentage on receipts	791 32	
	Purchase of Cattle	150 00	Chippewas of Snake Island.
	Distribution	2,183 29	
	Percentage on receipts	172 49	
	Distribution	1,037 50	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté.
	Percentage on receipts	60 39	
	do do	446 22	
	Distribution	7,443 38	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
	Rents	2,623 55	
	Travelling expenses	43 75	
	Pensions	30 00	Mississaguas of Skugog.
	Allowances to Chiefs	377 50	
	Repairs of school-house, &c.	190 50	
	Medical services	22 00	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
	Gratuities	30 00	
	Expenses of Mohawk church	904 00	
	Sundries for tribe	98 59	Six Nations of Grand River.
	Insurance	39 40	
	Percentage on receipts	89 00	
	Distribution	3,233 39	Mississaguas of the Credit.
	Law costs	1,245 19	
	Distribution	493 24	
	Percentage on receipts	17 20	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	Distribution	2,537 43	
	Loans for church	148 00	
Grand River Superinten- dency	Percentage on receipts	1,035 78	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Ojibbewas of Lake Su- perior. Batchewana Indians.
	Distribution	42,688 57	
	Fire losses	1,228 00	
	Chiefs' board money	800 00	Iroquois of St. Regis.
	House-rent	75 00	
	Pensions	350 00	
	Refund	366 67	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
	Contingencies	525 00	
	Improvements	1,030 00	
	Gratuity	10 00	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	Medical comforts	57 88	
	Percentage on receipts	7 31	
	Distribution	5,561 34	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	Pensions	225 00	
	Contingencies	113 40	
	Sundries	86 36	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
Northern Superinten- dency	Distribution	203 20	
	Refund	534 00	
	Transfer	14 44	
	Distribution	42 20	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	do	2,232 47	
Cornwall Superinten- dency	do	1,961 47	
	do	383 92	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	Percentage on receipts	47 70	
Lake of Two Mountains	Distribution	2,396 79	
	Fuel for school	22 00	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. Shawanega Band. Chief Dokis and Band.
	Chiefs' allowances	100 00	
	Percentage on receipts	59 13	

RETURN C.—Statement of Special Payments, Contingent, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund paid.
		\$ cts.	
St. Francis	Percentage on receipts.....	76 68	Abenakis of St. Francis.
	Distribution	350 00	
	Transfer	1,533 51	
Isle Verte and Viger...	Percentage on receipts.....	37 19	Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
	Improvements	129 36	
General Fund, Provi- sional Account	Transfers	2,050 00	General Fund, Provisional Account.
	Refunds	738 81	
Garden River	Percentage on receipts.....	453 97	Garden River Indians.
	Distribution	461 17	
	Roads and bridges	125 00	
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division.....	Percentage on receipts.....	206 25	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
	Missionary services.....	238 26	
Western Superinten- dency	Grants	100 00	Indian Schools.
	Salaries, in part.....	110 00	
	Education and board	2,150 00	
Lake Huron, Mississagua River	Percentage on receipts.....	18 75	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake St. John.....	do do	44 14	Lake St. John Indians.
	Distribution	100 00	
	Improvements	125 00	
Lake Nipissing	Distribution	167 66	Lake Nipissing Indians.
	Refund	356 00	
Meganattewan and Nais- contyong Reserves	Percentage on receipts.....	20 70	Meganattewan and Nais- contyong Reserves.
Nishiquanga and band ..	Refund	152 00	Nishiquanga and Band.
Manitoulin Island	Percentage on receipts.....	589 73	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
	Distribution	628 50	
	Refunds	282 60	
	Improvements	108 00	
River Desert	Percentage on receipts.....	277 93	River Desert Indians.
	Distribution	995 21	
	Roads and bridges.....	50 00	
Spanish River	Percentage on receipts.....	104 00	Spanish River Indians.
	Distribution	22 64	
Thessalon River	Percentage on receipts.....	2 13	Thessalon River.
Whitefish River	do do	2 80	White Fish River Indians.
Fort William, Lake Su- perior	do do	2 49	Fort William Band, Lake Superior.
Chief Tetemonais and band	Distribution	100 00	Chief Tetemonais & Band.
Upper Ottawa.....	Percentage on receipts.....	12 00	Nipissings, Algonquins, and Ouatouais.
Parry Island	do do	2,892 70	Parry Island Indians.
	Distribution	200 00	
French River.....	Percentage on receipts.....	84 80	French River Indians.

C. T. WALCOT,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund, during the year ended 30th June, 1872.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada.....	Sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries.....	464 64
	Tribal expenses	32 10
	Travelling expenses	307 60
	School grant.....	150 00
	Advertising	107 52
	Salaries and services of medical attendants.....	225 50
	Investigation of claims at Chicoutimi.....	49 00
	Compensation to Z. Duhamel..	100 00
	Salaries to school teachers.....	2,233 39
	Roads and bridges	50 00
	Grants to relieve distress.....	1,962 50
	Fishing nets.....	300 00
	Prosecution of Indians for selling liquor	60 00
	Seed grain	1,855 00
	Grant to build school-house at Cornwall Island.....	150 00
	Vaccination	27 00
	Inspection of Viger lands	20 00
		8,094 25

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

RETURN E.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1872, out of the Nova Scotia Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
Nova Scotia		\$ cts.	Nova Scotia Indians.
	Vaccination.....	19 50	
	Medical relief....	613 45	
	Salaries.....	1,325 00	
	Building barn.....	25 00	
	Blankets and relief (Districts 1 to 7).....	700 00	
	do do do	100 72	
	Ploughing, clearing interval, &c.....	81 50	
	Agricultural implements, oxen, &c.....	145 00	
	Seed grain (Districts 1, 2 and 3).....	350 00	
	do do 4, 5, 6 and 7	700 00	
	School grant	100 00	
		4,160 17	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1871.

RETURN E (1).

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1872, out of the New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
New Brunswick ..	Vaccination	\$ cts.	New Brunswick Indians.
	Medical relief	299 00	
	Grant	108 00	
	Salaries	20 00	
	Gratuity	348 50	
	Relief, &c., Charlotte Co.	200 00	
	Travelling expenses	100 00	
	Distribution	40 00	
		1,770 00	
		2,883 50	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN E (2).

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872, out of the funds of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
		\$ cts.	
Manitoba & North West Territory.	Salaries and services.....	1,758 40	Indians of Manitoba and North West.
	Travelling expenses	966 90	
	Medals, flags, &c.....	427 21	
	Wagons	2,820 00	
	Clothing, boots, hose, &c.....	131 63	
	Provisions, supplies, &c.....	3,331 62	
	Lithographed maps.....	50 00	
	Payments in connection with treaties, Ft. Francis,	6,000 00	
		15,485 76	

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN E (3.)

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1872, out of British Columbia Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amount paid.	Out of what Fund payable.
British Columbia.	Entertainment of Indians on Her Majesty's Birth-day.....	\$ cts. 500 00	British Columbia In- dians.

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

Dr. Indians of Manitoba and North West in account current with the Indian Department. Cr.

1872.	\$	cts.	1872.	\$	cts.
June 30th ..	To amount of payments made from Indian Office, between 1st January and 30th June, 1872, as per statement herewith		January 1st.	By Robert Pither, amount of balance apparently in his hands and not yet accounted for ..	429 37
			June 30th ..	Amount of Balance debited to Government, 30th June, 1872.....	15,036 39
					15,485 76

C. T. WALCOT,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

F.—STATEMENT and Condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1871, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1872, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances 1st July, 1871.		RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.		Credit Balances 30th June, 1872.
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest, Grants, &c.	Transfers.	Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	541	13	1,533 51	37 59	76 68	\$ cts. 1,647 78	\$ cts. 426 68	1,533 51	\$ cts. 1,960 19	\$ cts. 228 72
Amalacties of Isle Verte and Viger.....	816	09	1,093 47	64 47	.....	1,157 94	129 36	37 19	166 55	1,807 48
Batchewana Indians.....	7,521	23	548 50	388 16	.....	936 66	383 92	47 70	431 62	8,026 27
Bausoliel Indians.....	45,799	09	3,228 24	2,445 81	104 06	5,778 11	2,407 39	333 21	2,800 00	48,776 60
Chippewas of Snake Island.....	21,949	46	663 93	1,150 44	49 90	1,864 27	1,145 00	60 39	1,205 39	22,608 34
Chief Dokis and his band.....	569	44	.....	29 00	.....	29 00	584 00	14 44	598 44	Nil.
Durham Indians.....	677	61	.....	37 47	.....	37 47	.....	.....	.....	715 08
General Fund, Provisional Account.....	3,635	12	1,395 00	122 32	.....	1,517 32	738 81	2,050 00	2,788 81	2,363 03
Garden River Indians.....	3,532	91	4,539 82	238 39	.....	4,778 21	586 17	453 97	1,040 14	7,270 98
Iroquois of St. Regis.....	31,009	53	1,835 23	1,840 49	.....	3,675 72	2,518 79	.....	2,518 79	32,106 46
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,445	48	1,010 20	114 64	1,042 34	2,167 18	326 24	118 27	444 51	3,168 15
Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	520	63	70 20	41 83	521 17	633 20	.....	59 13	59 13	1,094 10
Lake Huron Indians on Mississauga River.....	730	05	187 50	39 30	.....	226 80	.....	18 75	18 75	938 10
Lake St. John Indians.....	889	62	441 45	50 82	.....	492 27	225 00	44 14	269 14	1,112 75
Lake Nipissing Indians.....	1,820	02	.....	92 72	.....	92 72	523 66	.....	523 66	1,389 08
Mississaguas of Skugog.....	10,007	51	230 00	504 83	.....	734 83	543 24	.....	543 24	10,193 10
Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	54,106	76	172 00	2,725 67	.....	2,897 67	2,745 48	17 20	2,762 68	54,241 75
Musees of the Thames.....	2,694	54	.....	135 55	.....	135 55	135 58	.....	135 58	2,694 51
Manace, James.....	1,519	23	.....	76 47	.....	76 47	76 48	.....	76 48	1,519 22
Maiville, Nancy.....	2,532	04	.....	127 39	.....	127 39	127 39	.....	127 39	2,532 04
Manitoulin Island, unceded.....	37	38	.....	1 89	.....	1 89	.....	.....	.....	39 27
Megannattewan and Naiscutyong Indian Reserves.....	393	72	207 00	24 74	.....	231 74	.....	20 70	20 70	604 76
Nishingwanga and his band.....	145	28	.....	1 79	.....	6 72	*152 00	.....	152 00	Nil.
Ojibewas of Lake Huron.....	48,631	31	.....	2,477 56	4 93	2,477 56	2,477 87	.....	2,477 87	48,631 00
Ojibewas of Lake Superior.....	38,470	71	.....	1,959 90	.....	1,959 90	1,961 47	.....	1,961 47	38,469 14
Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.....	9,310	92	5,897 30	602 67	100 00	6,599 97	1,019 10	689 73	1,708 83	14,202 05
Six Nations of the Grand River.....	832,033	46	13,898 63	48,370 19	.....	62,268 82	49,068 62	1,284 07	50,382 69	843,919 59
Lower Canada Indian Fund.....	117,686	24	150 00	6,387 03	.....	6,537 03	8,094 25	.....	8,094 25	116,129 02

* Includes a Transfer to Government of \$523 71.

F.—STATEMENT and condition of the Indian Fund, shewing the Balance at the Credit thereof on the 1st July, 1871, the Receipts and Payments during the year ended 30th June, 1872, and the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.—Continued.

Tribe or Fund.	Credit Balances 1st July, 1871.		RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.			Credit Balances 30th June, 1872.			
	\$	cts.	Land, Timber, &c.	Interest, Grants, &c.	Transfers.		Total.	By Warrants.	By Transfer.	Total.	\$	cts.		
					\$	cts.								
Indian Land Management Fund...	192,766	18	319	11	13,442	52	9,693	54	23,455	17	20,845	28	21,551	08
Payments in liquidation of J. B. Glent's deficits.....	890	22			45	34			45	34				
Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.	2,689	01			135	28			135	24			135	24
River Desert Indians.....	19,705	69	2,851	36	1,066	20			3,917	56	1,045	21	1,323	14
Serpent River Reserve.....	159	97	808	00	24	45			832	45			80	80
Spanish River Indians.....			1,040	00	23	11			1,064	52	22	64	126	64
Tekomonais, Chief, and his band.	1,048	67			62	60			62	60	100	00	100	00
Thessalon River Reserve.....	585	57	77	00	29	82			106	82			2	13
Wyandots of Anderson.....	51,401	28	4,644	47	2,797	50			7,441	97	2,731	44	2,741	44
Wabnoch, William.....	2,025	64			101	92			101	92			101	92
White Fish River Reserve.....	218	22	28	10	11	13			39	23			2	81
Fort William Band, L. S.....	252	10	24	90	13	17			38	07			2	49
Nipissingues, Algonquins, &c.....	283	98	120	00	18	56			138	56			12	00
Hurons of Lorette.....	331	38			16	98			16	88				
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	186,519	64	5,967	25	10,022	37			16,547	00	12,737	77	13,390	23
Chippewas of Nawash.....	223,352	93	6,703	39	11,908	03			19,821	31	14,577	17	15,368	49
New Brunswick Indians.....	245	38			3,350	22			3,350	22	2,883	50	2,883	50
Chippewas of the Thames.....	69,281	36	2,005	00	3,679	66			5,684	66	3,845	83	4,045	83
Moravians of the Thames.....	132,396	48	3,865	04	6,865	48			10,730	52	6,915	49	7,301	99
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	116,613	59	103	73	6,515	92			6,619	65	6,853	27	7	31
Chippewas of Rama.....	48,339	31	1,619	81	2,533	82			4,258	87	2,540	83	2,713	32
Chippewas of Rama.....	1,398	52	1,010	49	3,473	35			4,483	84	4,160	17	4,160	17
Nova Scotia Indians.....	96,202	11	7,217	76	3,254	21			12,471	97	12,585	96	12,957	18
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	54,958	08	1,680	31	2,842	23			4,522	54	2,766	44	2,934	47
Chippewas of Walpole Island.....	41,528	86	844	68	3,236	58			3,253	86	2,360	00	2,360	00
Indian Schools.....	137,721	58	4,848	31	7,382	82			12,231	13	7,793	35	8,278	17
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Nil		26,927	00					27,531	60	400	00	3,092	70
Parry Sound Indians.....	Nil		1,050	04	3,970	70			5,020	74	4,866	58	4,955	58
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	75,038	04	848	00	19	20			867	20			84	80
French River Reserves.....	Nil													
	2,694,980	30	111,705	73	158,616	80			283,881	67	186,754	59	200,335	60
									13,559	14			14,081	01
											</			

Deduct Transfer from Indian Land Management Fund to Government for-----allowed for Interest....	523 71
	<u>13,557 30</u>
Add Transfer to Nishiguange and his band—Credited to Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 84
	<u>13,559 14</u>
Deduct (R. Pither, debtor balance).....	429 37
	<u>2,777,597 00</u>

+ Includes a Transfer of \$1 84 from Indian Land Management Fund for Interest.

C. T. WALCOT,
• *Accountant, Indian affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1873.

RETURN G.

Dr. Cr.
GOVERNMENT in account Current with the Indian Department.

1871.	To Amount of Balance	cts.	1871.	By Amount of payments, quarter to 30th Sept., 1871	cts.
July 1.....	do of sums deposited and interest, quarter to 30th Sept., 1871.....	2,694,980 30	Sept. 30.....	do of difference in interest allowed by the Finance Depart., and that charged by the Indian Office, half year to 31st December, 1871.....	15,576 33
Sept 30.....	do of annual grants, year to 30th June, '72	56,135 68			
Dec. 31.....	do of sums deposited, quarter to 31st Dec. 1872.....	8,100 00			
" 31.....	do of interest, quarter to 31st Dec., 1871.....	49,319 46	do 31....	do of payments, quarter to 31st Dec., 1871	523 71
" 31.....	do allowed by Finance Department, 2 yrs. interest on adjustment account to 30th June, 1871.....	37,262 98			73,364 45
		1,057 71			
1872.					
Mar. 31....	To Amount of sums deposited, quarter to 31st March, 1872.....	26,148 52	1872.	By Amount of payments, quarter to 31st March, 1872	15,325 98
June 30....	do of interest, quarter to 31st March, 1872	37,434 87	Mar. 30.....	do do 30th June, 1872.	98,426 93
" 30....	do of sums deposited, quarter to 30th June, 1872.....	16,756 98	do 30....	do of Balance	2,778,026 37
" 30....	do of interest, quarter to 30th June, 1872.	38,061 51			
" 30....	do of payment of grant to Manitoba and North West Indians.....	15,485 76			
" 30....	do of payment of grant to British Columbia Indians.....	500 00			
		2,981,243 77			2,981,243 77
July 1....	do of Balance brought down.....	2,778,026 37			

O. T. WALCOT
Accountant Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st March, 1872.

RETURN H.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Acres of Indian lands sold during the year ending 30th June, 1872.

No of Acres.	To what Tribe belonging.	Amount of Principal.	Average rate per acre.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
4,295	Chippewas of Saugeen and Nawash	6,750 75	1 57
72	do Nawash exclusively	432 00	6 00
813	Batchewana Bay Reserve.....	813 00	1 00
11,374	Manitoulin Indians.	5,318 50	47
200	Wyendotts of Anderdon.....	1,300 00	6 50
Town Lots.	Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe and Orillia.....	2,330 00	.....
21½	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.....	434 00	20 66
Town Lots.	Sarnia	1,101 00	.....
350	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	328 00	0 94
100	Medonte.	400 00	4 00
8½	Oneida Six Nations.....	33 00	4 12
17,234		19,240 25	

J. P. M. LECOURT.

Draughtsman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th March, 1873.

RETURN I.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Surveyed Surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold, with their computed value, on the 30th June, 1872.

Townships.	Where situated.	Estimated Number of Acres.	Average value per Acre.
Albemarle	Saugeen Peninsula and Owen Sound.....	16,158 Acres.	\$ cts. 2 50
Amabel	" "	5,898½ "	2 50
Keppel	" "	101 "	2 50
Do	" "	406 "	2 50
Half Mile Strip.....	" "	84 "	2 50
Sarawak	" "	46,350 "	1 00
Eastnor	" "	66,951 "	1 00
Lindsay	" "	65,592 "	1 00
St. Edmund	Manitoulin Island (Lake Huron).....	22,996 "	
Bidwell	" "	15,326½ "	Agricultural lands 50 cents per acre. Mineral lands \$1 per acre.
Howland	" "	24,445 "	
Sheguiandah	" "	22,179 "	
Billings	" "	20,707 "	
Assiginack	" "	38,959 "	
Campbell	" "	35,421 "	
Carnarvon	" "	22,075 "	
Allan	" "	17,786 "	
Tehgummah	" "	24,067 "	
Sandfield	" "	24,173 "	
Gordon	Garden River (North Shore of Lake Huron)	18,401 "	
Macdonald	Batchewaning Bay.....	21,544 "	
Aweres	" "	16,994 "	
Ferwick	" "	10,328½ "	
Kars	" "	17,894 "	
Pennefather	" "	3,518 "	
Dennis	" "	7,205 "	
Herrick	" "	12,241 "	
Fisher	" "	13,261 "	
Tilley	" "	3,821 "	
Haviland	" "	2,800 "	
Vankoughnet	" "	2,800 "	
Tupper	" "	2,980 "	
Archibald	Fort William (Lake Superior).....	20,660 "	
Neebing	Bay of Quinte	6,829 "	2 50
Tyendinaga	County of Kent.....	215 "	4 68
Orford	Lake Simcoe.....	705 "	4 00
Thorah Island.....			
Total		631,871½ Acres	

J. P. M. LECOURT.

Draughtsman.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 28th, 1873.

RETURN K.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Population of the Indian Tribes and Band, in 1871 and 1872.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>					
Oneidas of the Thames.....	633	633	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames..	611	609	.....	2	
Moravians of the Thames.....	275	278	3	.....
Wyandotts of Anderson.....	73	72	.....	1	
Chippewas, Pottawatamies and Ottawas, of Walpole Island.....	804	817	13	.....
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	547	548	1	.....
do Snake Island.....	130	126	.....	4	
do Rama.....	264	261	.....	3	
do Christian Island.....	185	183	.....	2	
Odahwahs and Pottawatamies, of Chris- tian Island.....	39	38	.....	1	
Mississaguas of Mud, Rice, and Scugog Lakes.....	311	313	2	.....
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	735	757	22	.....
Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	205	194	.....	11	Decreased by Emigration.
Ojibways of Sandy Island.....	198	184	.....	14	do Death.
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	306	331	25	.....	Increased by births and Im- migration.
do Cape Croker.....	364	360	.....	4	
Christian Island Band, on Manitoulin Island.....	84	84	.....	.....
Six Nations of the Grand River.....	2,916	2,952	36	.....
Mississaguas of the Credit.....	210	208	.....	2	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,453	1,312	.....	141	Many of these Indians are understood to have been absent on Government Works, and thus the de- crease in their number this year.
do Lake Huron.....	1,072	1,072	.....	.....
Manitoulin Island Indians.....	1,566	1,566	.....	.....
Carleton County Indians.....	21	21	.....	.....
Indians of South Lanark.....	17	17	.....	.....
do North do.....	13	13	.....	.....
do South Renfrew.....	79	79	.....	.....
do North do.....	94	94	.....	.....
do South Nipissing.....	75	75	.....	.....
do North do.....	312	312	.....	.....
<i>Province of Quebec.</i>					
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis.....	896	.....	.....	.....
do St. Regis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nipissings, Algonquins, and Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains.....	416	.....	.....	.....
River Desert Indians.....	113	185	72	.....
do Temiscaming Indians.....	198	.....	.....	.....
Indians of South Pontiac.....	68	.....	.....	.....
do North do.....	520	.....	.....	.....
do Hull Township.....	66	.....	.....	.....
do Picanock.....	21	.....	.....	.....
do Hincks.....	15	.....	.....	.....
do Eagle River.....	22	.....	.....	.....
do Kensington.....	1	.....	.....	.....
do Bouchette.....	9	.....	.....	.....

RETURN K.—Continued.

[Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Province of Quebec.—Continued.					
Indians of Tomasine.....	196				
do Kakebougua	92				
do Bowman	8				
do Lieures West	54				
do Mulgrave	20				
do St. Angelique	3				
do Petite Nation	1				
do Ripon	4				
do North Nation	44				
do North Rouge	75				
do Argenteuil	6				
do Doncaster	8				
do Montcalm	12				
do Joliette	5				
do Berthier	6				
do Richelieu	3				
do Iberville	7				
do Mississquoi	8				
do Shefford	1				
do Maskinongé.....	20				
do South St. Maurice.....	9				
do North do	175				
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	273	294	21		
do Becancour	68				
Indians of Stanstead.....	2				
do Compton	5				
do Portneuf.....	3				
Hurons of Lorette.....	235	264	29		
Montagnais of Point Bleu, Chicoutimi, Roberval, &c.....	423				
Montagnais of the Moisie, Seven Islands, Betsiamitz and Mingan	1,309				
Amalecites formerly of Viger.....	79				
Micmacs of Maria and Restigouche.....	1,000				Number of Indians at Restigouche stated at 730, June, 30th, 1872.
Indians of Gaspé Basin	84				
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence ...	2,860				
Province of Nova Scotia.					
Indians of Annapolis	63	63			
do Colchester	31				
do Cumberland	44				
do Digby	224	224			
do Guysborough.....	48				
do Halifax	115				
do Hants	168				
do Lunenburg	50				
do Kings	61				
do Pictou	125				
do Queen's	83				
do Shelburne	28	28			
do Antigonish	93				
do Cape Breton	188				
do Inverness	138				
do Richmond	78				
do Victoria	69				

RETURN K.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Province of New Brunswick.</i>					
Indians of Restigouche.....	74	20	.....	54	
do Queen's.....	37	30	.....	7	
do Sunbury.....	26	20	.....	6	
do Northumberland..	436	435	.....	1	
do Westmoreland.....	93	105	12	.....
do Gloucester.....	54	32	.....	22	
do Charlotte.....	49	52	3	.....
do Kent.....	248	309	61	.....
do Victoria.....	112	148	36	.....
do St. John.....	23	19	.....	4	
do Kings.....	76	50	.....	16	
do Carleton.....	21	30	19	.....
do York.....	159	112	.....	47	
<i>Province of Manitoba and the North West.</i>					
Lake Manitoba Indians.....	154	160	6	.....
Pembina Band.....	309	312	3	.....
Fort Garry Indians.....	181	233	52	.....
Waterhen and Crane River Indians.....	116	176	60	.....
Portage La Prairie Band.....	321	447	126	.....
Riding Mountain and Dauphin Lake Indians.....	74	113	39	.....
Fairford Band (No. 1).....	81	107	26	.....
do (No. 2).....	92	192	100	.....
Brokenhead River Indians.....	95	93	.....	2	
Fort Alexander Indians.....	50	320	270	.....
St. Peter's Band.....	1,168	1,493	325	.....
Indians of Rainy Lake.....	386	.....	.....	.....
do Lake of the Woods.....	346	.....	.....	.....
do do.....	115	.....	.....	.....
do Shoal Lake.....	111	.....	.....	.....
do Fort Francis.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Salteaux Indians.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cree Indians estimated at.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet do do.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....
Blood do do.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Peagin do do.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Lurcees do do.....	200	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine do do.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Wood Crees do do.....	425	.....	.....	.....
R. M. Assiniboine do.....	225	.....	.....	.....
Sioux Indians do.....	.....	600	.....	.....
<i>Province of British Columbia.</i>					
Cowichan.....	Information received last year apparently not re- liable.	7,000	.....	.....
Comox.....		120	.....	.....
Aht.....		3,500	.....	.....
Quackewilths, with sub-tribes.....		2,000	.....	.....
Euclataws.....		1,500	.....	.....
Millbanks—Bella Coolas.....		2,500	.....	.....
Tsimpsheans.....		5,000	.....	.....
Hydahs.....		2,500	.....	.....
Tahelies.....		1,000	.....	.....
Siccannies.....		500	.....	.....
Shushwhaps.....		2,500	.....	.....
Kootemays.....		400	.....	.....

RETURN K.—*Concluded.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1871.	Population in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
<i>Rupert's Land.</i>					
Indians of Rupert's House	400	.....	.....	.....	Rupert's River.
do Fort George, Great Whale River	450	.....	.....	.....	Eastmain.
do Little Whale River	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Nitchequon	180	.....	.....	.....	do
do Osnaburgh	350	.....	.....	.....	Albany River.
do Martin's Falls	300	.....	.....	.....	do
do Long Lake	250	.....	.....	.....	do
do Albany	700	.....	.....	.....	do
do New Brunswick	150	.....	.....	.....	Moose River.
do Mattamagamingue	120	.....	.....	.....	do
do Flying Post	100	.....	.....	.....	do
do Mettatchewan	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Abittibi	450	.....	.....	.....	do
do Long Portage Post	50	.....	.....	.....	do
do Moose Factory	420	.....	.....	.....	do
do Waswanapee	200	.....	.....	.....	Rupert's River.
do Mistasine	150	.....	.....	.....	do

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, April, 1872.

RETURN L.—STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Mount Elgin Industrial School.....	Rev. Jas. Gray.....	\$ Not known.	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Funds.....	23	13	36	This is a boarding school for Indian children; towards the support of 30 of whom \$30 per annum for each are contributed from Indian Funds.
Moravians of the Thames.....	J. G. Bryson.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....	31	17	48	
Wyandots of Anderlon.....	James Crowley.....	250 00	\$250, Indian Funds; \$50, Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	6	7	13	
Chippewas of Sarnia.....	Wm. Marsden.....	300 00	\$200, Church of England; \$100, Indian Funds.....	23	20	43	
do Walpole Island.....	Jas. Cameron.....	300 00	Indian Funds.....	35	11	46	
do Kettle Point.....	J. Greenbird.....	300 00	\$150, Church of England; \$150, Indian Funds.....	6	7	13	
do & Munsees of the Thames.....	{ Jos. Fisher.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	24	26	50	
Oneidas of the Thames.....	{ Jos. Wancansh.....	200 00	do.....	22	18	40	
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	Miss Delong.....	200 00	Wesleyan Methodist Society.....	10	6	16	
do do.....	Mary Ann Jones.....	200 00	Funds of the band.....	21	17	38	
Mississaguas of Scougog.....	S. J. Dowling.....	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	25	21	46	
do Mud Lake.....	No school in 1872.....						
do do.....	George Crook.....	400 00	New England Company.....	32	22	54	
do Alhwick.....	Miss Sanderson.....	200 00	do do do.....	16	9	25	
do do.....	John Sunday, Jun.....	200 00	do do do.....	26	20	46	
Chippewas of Cape Croker.....	D. Craddock.....	250 00	Funds of band and Church of England Missionary Society.....	21	24	45	
do do.....	Peter Kezhick.....	150 00	Funds of band.....	8	8	16	
do do.....	Miss Delong.....	200 00	Funds of band and Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	32	15	47	
do Snake Island.....	Wm. Lane.....	300 00	do do do.....	13	6	19	
do Georgina Island.....	Chas. Crylls.....	200 00	do do do.....	16	12	28	
do Christian Island.....	Anna B. McLean.....	250 00	do do do.....	16	14	30	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinte.....	Wm. P. deRoche.....	185 00	do do do.....	15	20	35	
do do.....	Sarah Green.....	166 00	Funds of band and New England Company.....	21	22	43	
do do.....	C. Irwin.....	200 00	New England Company.....	18	19	37	
Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River.....	Alfred A. Jones.....	250 00	Indian Funds.....	19	13	32	
do do.....	James A. Wood.....	250 00	do.....	20	5	25	
do do.....	Albert A. Pyne.....	400 00	do.....	41	14	55	

RETURN L.—STATEMENT of the Condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion.—Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—Continued.							
Six Nations Indians, No. 1	Thos. Griffith	320 00	New England Company	50	45	95	
do do	Isaac Barefoot	300 00	do				
do do	George Martin	200 00	do	25	27	52	
do do	Moses Martin	200 00	do	15	19	34	
do do	George Powles	200 00	do	31	14	45	
do do	Chas. Jackson	200 00	do	14	19	33	
do do	John Cusiak	200 00	do	29	24	53	
do do	Miss Diamond	200 00	do	14	11	25	
do do	Miss Crombie	200 00	do	49	45	94	
do do	Mrs. Beaver	200 00	do	13	12	25	
do do	Susan Hill	200 00	do	15	24	39	
do do	Miss M. Diamond	200 00	do	11	9	20	
Wkwikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. J. Jennesseaux and Miss Andreont	300 00	Indian Funds	85	55	140	
do do	Wm. Barril	300 00	Congregational Society	14	16	30	
do do	Wm. Stinson	300 00	\$50, Indian Funds; \$250, New England Society	32	25	57	
Garden River Indians	Miss E. Penny	200 00	Indian Funds and Ch. Mission Sty	22	22	44	
Fort William do	Miss J. Martin	150 00	do	20	25	45	
Golden Lake do	Miss Ann Connolly	170 00	\$150, Indian Funds; \$20 by Indians	17	13	30	
Manitoulin Indians, Little Current	T. B. Reid	100 00	Indian Funds				
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Micmacs of Restigouche	Miss Isabella McTomney	150 00	do	16	14	30	
do Maria	Miss G. Lefebvre	150 00	do	8	6	14	
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	Brother Philip	Not known	Seminary of St. Sulpice	26	...	...
do do	Scurs Ste. Dorothee and Ste. Elzabere	...	do	...	18	...	
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	Mr. & Mrs. Fletcher	350 00	Indian Funds	40	12	52	
Abenakis of St. Francis	Jos. Laurent	273 00	\$120, Indian Funds; \$153 from Bureau of Education	13	24	37	

do	Miss Fortin	200 00	\$100, Indian Funds; \$100 from the	18	9	27
River Desert Indians	Sisters Gertrude and		Sabrevois Committee	49	60	109
Betsiamita Indians	Margaret Mary	150 00	do			
Iroquois of St. Regis	Mrs. Powell	200 00	Indian Funds	18	22	40
Hurons of Lorette	Miss L. Dubuc	140 00	Bureau of Education of Quebec	20	28	48
Indians of Moisie and Seven Islands						No school at Betsiamita.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.						
Indians of Annapolis County, near Bear River	Miss R. McLaughlan	Not known		24	23	47

RETURN M.

STATEMENT.

Number of Letters received in 1871-72.....	2,236
do do 1870-71.....	2,114
Increase in 1871-72	122
Number of Letters checked off as answered in 1871-72... .	1,752
do do do 1870-71... ..	1,182
Increase in 1871-72	570
Extra Entries on account of Letters in 1870-71	1,274
do do do 1871-72.....	1,196
Decrease in 1871-72	78
Total number of Entries in Letter Register for 1871-72.....	5,262
do do do 1870-71.....	4,570
Increase in 1871-72	692
Number of Letters written and entered in 1871-72.....	1,882
do do do 1870-71.....	1,577
Increase in 1871-72	305
Number of Reports entered as made in 1871-72.....	93
do do do 1870-71.....	69
Increase in 1871-72.....	24
Number of Assignments registered under Act 23 Vic. Cap. 2, during the year 1871-72.....	139
do do do do do 1870-71.....	84
Increase in 1870-71	55

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 25th April, 1873.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR,
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, and 33 RIDEAU STREET.
1874.

REPORT
OF THE
INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

*To His Excellency the Right Honorable The Earl of Dufferin, Governor General
of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

I have the honor to transmit for the information of Your Excellency, the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the year ended the 30th June, 1873.

As the Report relates to transactions which occurred when the Indian Branch of the Department was connected with the late Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, prior to the establishment of the Department of the Interior, and many months before I assumed the management of that Department, I do not feel that it is necessary for me to make any comment on the Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

DAVID LAIRD,

Minister of the Interior.

INDIAN OFFICE, OTTAWA,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

March 18th, 1874.

SIR,—I have, in accordance with the usual practice, the honor to submit the Annual Report on Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1873.

The details in tabular form, placed in the appendix, will be found to show the condition of the accounts with the various Indian Bands, with the different special funds, and with the Government, and likewise the receipts and expenditure during that period. The appendix likewise contains details of the educational institutions among the Indians, and established for their benefit; and also population returns, exhibiting the relative increase or decrease in numbers of the various Bands.

The gradual additions made to the funds, in the hands of the Government, on Indian account, has permitted, from the revenues derived therefrom, the extending of many advantages to those Indians, from the sales of whose lands and timber the capital has been created.

The capital derived from these sources was, on the 30th June, 1873.....	\$2,105,382 17
To which is to be added the capitalization of Annuities payable for cessions of Territory	704,765 66

And making a total of..... 2,810,147 83

The interest and annuity monies divided among the numerous Bands entitled to participate in them (and separately altogether from the transactions with the Indians of Manitoba and the North West Territories, growing out of the Treaties of 3rd and 21st August, 1871, which will appear elsewhere), amounted to, combined with salaries, surveys and incidental expenses, \$190,339.53.

The amount received during the year on account of land and timber, was.....	\$65,246 77
Interest on Investments.....	150,972 62
Grants in aid of Indians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and for blankets for aged Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	8,300 00
Total.....	\$224,519.39

The quantity of land sold during the year was 27,282 acres.

The amount divided among the Indians, between July, 1872, and 30th June, 1873, exceeded, by the sum of \$5,862.04, that divided during the year which ended 30th June, 1871.

The annuities paid to the Indians of Manitoba and the North West during the year ending 30th June, 1873, was \$16,745.00.

It will be interesting, as respects the progress of education among the Indian people, to furnish in this place some particulars. In the Province of Ontario the pupils number according to recent returns, 1,307; in the Province of Quebec, 471; in the Province of Manitoba, 120. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, offers made by the Department to give support to Indian Schools, appear to have been ineffectual. The one at Bear River, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, at one time sustained with Indian Funds, seems to have been discontinued. We are unwilling to ascribe this to apathy on the part of the Local Agents.

In British Columbia, it is believed that the leading Religious Societies, who it was shown in my Report of last year were engaged in educating and civilizing the Indians, are continuing the same laudable efforts.

The intelligence of the Indians of that Province gives encouragement to the expectation, that with liberal encouragement, the Indians, who form so large a proportion of the population, may, as they are not deficient in enterprise, be transformed into valuable members of the community. Superintendent Powell's General Report of last year will be found worthy of a perusal; it discloses the evils of past systems, portrays the capabilities of the Indians, and the inducements which exist for a great effort to advance their condition.

The fact cannot be disguised that in too many quarters an intolerance of Indians as a race is continually manifested, and the limited number of acres which a humane care of them demands, are begrudged them; and efforts to effect their removal from the reserves guaranteed them by solemn treaty and contract are not infrequent. The knowledge which reaches them of attempts made to transfer them from their reserves to remoter localities, is to them both harrassing and prejudicial. Fortunately, they are protected by Statute. But they are not unaware that law does not always remain the same.

A persevering effort has for a number of years been made to prevail with each head of an Indian family to establish a homestead, to be transmitted to those who succeed him as his head. The plan is now finding increased acceptance among those people. Its tendency is to elevate them in the social scale. Each has or can have the boundary of what thereby becomes his property defined by lines of survey. He acquires, which he had not before, a species of freehold; and he learns to attach to his position a respect which it had not previously, and thus an important step is taken towards assimilating the condition of the Indian people to that of those of other origins.

The transactions for acquiring the Indian title to lands in Manitoba and the North West were moulded on those which preceded them in the late Province of Upper Canada, and thus the inconvenience and danger of attempting to pass over the territorial rights of numerous bands, who might (had justice been withheld from them) have become formidable, has been avoided. Thanks to the Missionary Societies, the work of education had already been initiated, and the assurances given in the Treaties that the work of education would be sustained by the Government, has been to the required extent verified.

With reference to the promotion of agriculture among the Indians of that part of the Dominion, the supplies of Ploughs, Harrows, Spades, Hoes, Scythes and Axes, and Farming Stock, delivered to such as were prepared to take proper care of them, testify to the Indians, the fidelity with which all agreements will be carried out, and will enable them, from the produce of the soil, to subsist their families, independently almost of the game which formerly was almost their entire dependence and support.

In addition to those tribes of Indians with whom treaties in Manitoba were made, there was found to be a migratory Band of Sioux Indians, for whom it was deemed very advisable to make provision. Their case being reported upon, locations of 80 acres to each family were authorized. They have proved themselves to be expert hands at harvesting, when employed as they have been by the White settlers. They, as a roving Band, with no rights of soil (for such was a few months since the case), were becoming an object of anxiety, and their's would soon have become a sort of gipsy life, but for the timely grants of land which have been authorized by Order in Council. They have now strong inducements to conduct themselves well.

In regard to the Indian Affairs of British Columbia, it was hoped that the plans formed and concurred in by Order in Council for assigning to each Indian family a location of eighty acres, would have been carried into effect. Difficulties in the way of doing this have however interposed, but which it is trusted may ere long be removed. For until the Indians are satisfactorily located on lands, and they are judiciously collected into communities, schools for their instruction and other ameliorative arrangements cannot properly be proceeded with. And further, that by limiting, as heretofore, the land to each family to a minimum quantity, agriculture can be nothing else than a mere farce, and it is in vain to tell those people to support their families by farming, unless land enough be allotted to each, out of which to make a farm.

It is with considerable satisfaction we can refer to the continued successful management of the Industrial School near Brantford, conducted under the auspices and at the expense of the New England Society of London; and of that at Mount Elgin, sustained in a principal degree from Indian funds, and conducted by the Wesleyan Methodist Society. The Pupils from these and some other schools, exclusively for Indians, are qualifying the young people of both sexes for the useful avocations of life; and the extension of such establishments to other Provinces of the Dominion could not but prove an important boon to the different Bands for whose benefit they may be brought into existence.

It seems to my mind, that the training of some considerable number of young Indian people to industrial pursuits, and the following systematic processes for realizing objects

to be attained, are necessities to be supplied, if it be accepted as a duty that the Indian population are not to be left to stagnate, but must be improved, by introducing among them some such educational machinery, as public opinion everywhere proclaims must be provided for those who have a whiter skin than the Indian.

The claims of the Indians to liberal consideration, as respects their condition and their rights, and the obligation to promote their welfare, has now-a-days few advocates, and not a year passes but that attempts are made to acquire from them the little remnants of reserved lands which they occupy. There is among the Indians, it is to be admitted, as among many people of other origins, a great drawback to be contended with, and that is, with many of them an indifference about the future. The providing the necessities of life only just as they are required, seems to be their main concern. The tendency of agriculture, and in the pursuits of it, we are from time to time offering all the encouragement in our power, is to counteract those habits of imprudence; and by increasing the number of Industrial Institutions among them, and fostering those already established, the cultivation of the soil will, it is hoped, be intelligently carried on upon all the principal reserves. As one of the results of the Industrial Schools, the number of Indians who are occupied in handicraft employment is evidently increasing.

With regard to social and moral improvement, I believe that with the exception of some localities, where the Indians are specially exposed to injurious influences, owing to their proximity to towns where the laws which prohibit the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors to Indians are not respected, they are becoming more conscious of their responsibilities as members of society, decidedly orderly in their conduct, more industrious in their habits, and less addicted to crime; And with regard to the commission of crime, probably there are fewer instances of it than among an equal number of persons who are not of Indian blood.

From the population returns it will be observed that the sanitary condition of the larger proportion of the Bands is very satisfactory. These returns dispel the idea which did prevail very generally, that the Indian race was dying out. With better habitations, a sufficiency of the necessities of life, proper clothing, and suitable medical attendance, their physical condition is an improvement upon what it used to be. The amelioration of their state is doubtless also largely owing to the Christianizing influences brought to bear upon them.

In the disposal and management of the lands, which have been given up for sale, and nearly all of which is disposed of upon the express condition of actual occupation and improvement, there has been a fair degree of success, and the Local Agents and Superintendents have performed their duties relating thereto, satisfactorily.

The closing up of land transactions of many years, and the adjusting special claims, occupy unavoidably much time. The transfers of purchases, the management of the Timber business, and the apportioning of moneys for the various objects to which they are devoted, entail much correspondence, and render the business of the Indian Office increasingly onerous. But I can claim for myself and for the gentlemen serving under me, the merit of all being animated by a sense of duty, and of having faithfully acquitted themselves.

The Land and Timber business of the current year afford promise of ample receipts from them. And the construction of Roads, through the instrumentality of those entrusted with the management of affairs, proceeded with in the Saugeen Peninsula, and on the Great Manitoulin Island, affording access to the lands still unsold, and the erection of two Flouring Mills and two Saw Mills on that Island, have conferred great benefit on the settlers.

It is trusted that the construction of the Road which has been surveyed throughout the length of Batchawana Bay Reserve, to the North of Sault Ste. Marie, will be proceeded with during the approaching season, and that thereby the settlement of that extensive tract will be facilitated. This road must form an important link in a great highway between the Sault Ste. Marie and Thunder Bay, and the intervening Mining Districts, and will open the way to any such lands of fertile quality as may be traversed in its course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed,)

WM. SPRAGGE,
Dep. Supdt. Genl. Indian Affairs.

RETURN A

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

Designation.	Name.	Salary per annum.	When Appointed.	By whom Appointed.	Date of first Appointment of Provincial Service.	Remarks.
Superintendent General	Hon. Joseph Howe.	\$ cts.	.....	.....	.....	Held this office, combined with that of Secretary of State for the Provinces, up to the 1st of May, 1873.
Deputy Superintendent General	William Spragg.	2,200 00	March 17, 1862....	Governor in Council....	Jan. 1829	In Surveyor General's Department, of U. C.
Late Accountant	C. T. Walcott.....	1,400 00	Dec. 1, 1859	Gov. General and O. C. 17th March, 1862....	October, 1854..	In C. L. Department. Mr. Walcott died 21st May, 1873.
Accountant.....	Robert Sinclair	1,400 00	June 1, 1873.....	Governor General	April, 1859.....	Succeeded Mr. Walcott by transfer from Post Office Department, 1st June, 1873.
Corresponding Clerk.....	L. Vankoughnet....	1,200 00	Feb. 13, 1861.....	Gov. General and O. C.	Feb. 13, 1861 .	
Draftsman	J. P. M. Lecourt	1,100 00	April 10, 1862.....	Hon. A. Campbell	April 10, 1862..	
Clerk and Translator.....	J. V. de Boucherville	950 00	Jan. 1, 1869.....	Sir E. Taché.....	May, 1864.....	In Registrar's Branch of Department of Secretary of State for Canada.
Clerk	Frederick Smith.....	700 00	Oct. 13, 1870.....	Hon. Joseph Howe.....	Oct. 13, 1870... O. C. of Oct. 13, 1870.	
Assistant Accountant	J. Butler Butler	750 00	Oct. 30, 1871... ..	do	June 12, 1869..	In P. O. Department, Halifax, N. S.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH.

RETURN B.

SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1873, for services at the Outposts and Stations.

Local Superintendent or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appointment.	Remarks.
Toronto Superintendent	W. R. Bartlett.....	V. S. & Commr.	\$ cts. 1,344 00	1st April '72, to 31st March, '73	Indian Land Management Fund.	Governor General.....	July 1, 1858	Stationed at Toronto.
	R. G. Dalton.....	Clerk	708 00	do	do	Supt. General.....	July 1, 1864	do
	Rev. Thos. Stanton	Missionary	400 00	do	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.	Nominated by Band & approved by Dept.	May 16, 1870	
	Thomas Green.....	Chief.....	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	Jos. Pann.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	Sampson Green.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	Wm. J. W. Hill.....	do	21 00	do	do	do	do	
	Seth W. Hill.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	John Loft.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	A. Culbertson.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	G. Marsden.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	John Claus.....	do	24 00	do	do	do	do	
	W. P. de Larochelle.....	School Teacher.	185 00	do	do	do	do	
	Miss S. Green.....	do	107 00	do	do	do	do	
	Cornelius Marsden.....	Sexton of Lower Church.	40 00	do	do	do	do	
	Jos. B. Hill.....	Sexton of Upper Church.	20 00	do	do	do	do	
	Oronhyatchka, M. D.	Physician.....	125 00	1st Jan., '73, to 31st Mar., '73	do	do	do	
	Geo. McCuo.....	Chief.....	41 66	do	Chippewas, of Snake Island.	do	do	
	Wm. Law.....	School Teacher..	50 00	1st April, '72, to 31st Mar., '73	do	do	do	
	John Asance.....	Chief.....	50 00	do	Chippewas of Beau-sabul.	do	do	
	Miss A. B. McLean.	School Teacher..	160 00	do	do	do	April 1, 1872	{ 3 of salary, paid from Indian School Fund.

RETURN B.—SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 3rd June, 1873, for services at the Outposts and Stations.—*Continued.*

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appoint- ment.	Remarks.
Western Superintendency	Rev. A. Jamieson...	Missionary	\$ cts. 400 00	1st April, '72, to Indian Land Manage- ment Fund.	do	Governor General.....	June 5, 1845	At Walpole Island.
	Rev. H. P. Chase...	do	400 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Wancanash...	School Teacher..	200 00	do	Chippewas of Thames.	Nominated by Band, approved by Dept.		
	Joseph Fisher	do	200 00	do	do	do		
	Peter Brigham... ..	Messenger.....	30 00	do	do	do		
	S. Maskinonge... ..	do	30 00	do	do	do		
	Wm. Albert.....	do	15 00	do	do	do		
	John Henry	Councillor.....	12 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Wancanash...	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	Joseph Fisher	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	John Henry	Interpreter.....	100 00	do	do	do		
	Wm. Wawanosh....	do	100 00	do	do of Sarnia...	do		
	Alfred A. Jones....	School Teacher..	250 00	do	do	do		Teacher at
	J. Greenbird.....	do	137 00	do	do	do		Kettle Point.
	Nicholas Plath....	Messenger.....	30 00	do	do	do		
	James Cameron....	do	100 00	do	do of Walpole Island.	do		
Grand River Superintendency	Wm. N. Fisher.....	Councillor and Interpreter	70 00	do	do	do		
	Charles Kyoshk....	Councillor	20 00	do	do	do		
	Alex. Johnson.....	do	20 00	do	do	do		
	Fred. Jacob.....	Chief	100 00	do	Moravians of Thames.	do		
	Joshua Jacob.....	Councillor	12 00	do	do	do		
	C. M. Stonefish...	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	John Pheasant.....	do	12 00	do	do	do		
	J. G. Bryson.....	School Teacher..	300 00	do	do	do		
	J. E. Maguire.....	do	250 00	do	do	do		
	W. Lauder, M.D....	Physician	80 00	do	do	do		
	J. T. Gillison.....	V. S. & Comm'r	1,583 99	do	do	do	May 1, 1862	Stationed Brantford.
	Henry Andrews.....	Clerk.....	1,008 00	do	do	Governor General	Jan. 1, 1855.	

RETURN B.—SCHEDULE of Salaries paid, and Allowances and Payments made to individuals of the Indian Branch,
Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 3rd June, 1873, for services at
the Outposts and Stations.—*Concluded.*

Local Superintendency or Division.	Names of Recipients of Payments.	Nature of Office or Service.	Amounts Paid.	For what period paid.	Out of what Fund paid.	Authorities under which Appointments were made.	Date of Appoint- ment.	Remarks.
	Jos. Laurent	do	\$ cts. 120 00	do	do	do		Teacher at St. Francis, Yamaska.
	H. J. Martin, M.D.	Physician	100 00	do	do	do		At Restigouche
	Wm. Wakeham, M.D.	do	80 00	do	do	do		Quebec.
	Rev. L. Trahan	R. C. Missionary.	235 00	do	do	do		At Gaspé
	Rev. A. L. Fortin ..	Protestant Mis- sionary.	140 00	do	do	do		Bassin.
						do		St. Francis, Yamaska.
						do		do

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH OTTAWA.

RETURN C.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, contingent and incidental expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1873.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Head Quarters.. .. .	F. Talford, retiring allowance	400 00		
	H. Bernard, salary as solicitor	400 00		
	Medicines.....	525 48		
	Advertising, printing, &c ...	367 90		
	Sundries, rent, telegrams, &c.	257 60		
	Blankets.....	1,542 17		
	Travelling expenses	65 65		
	Contingencies	502 65		
	Grant for school house at Wal- pole Island.....	327 00		
	Repairs to interpreter's house, Manitowaning.....	300 00		
	Surveys, roads, inspection, &c	2,488 95		
	Refund.....	18 00		
	Distribution.....	573 01		
	Percentage on receipts.....	263 60		
	Insurance	59 10		
	Transfers to other accounts...	2,784 59		
	N. Usher, salary as temporary clerk.....	82 00		
	Legal expenses.....	50 25		
	Relief....	141 22		
			11,149 17	Indian Land Management Fund.
Western Superintendency	Medicines and medical attend- ance	304 78		
	Vaccination	123 15		
	Sundries	98 08		
	Allowance to chapel steward..	75 00		
	Surrenders	150 00		
	Percentage on receipts.....	499 85		
	Pensions	325 00		
	Funeral expenses and coffins..	370 48		
	Distribution.....	5,821 89		
	do	2,638 59		
	Vaccination	38 80		
	Medical attendance.....	8 00		
	Coffins	96 00		
	Repairs to bridge	224 00		
	Percentage on receipts	3 36		
	Transfer to Oneidas on Thames.....	1,480 36		
	Distribution.....	2,997 43		
	Pensions	40 00		
	Coffins	97 50		
	Vaccination	52 00		
	Distribution.....		4,667 29	Chippewas of Sarnia.
	do	6,421 16		
	Repairs to school-house	44 00		
	Wood for do	20 09		
	Percentage on receipts.....	366 20		
			135 98	Chippewas of the Thames. Munsees of the Thames,
			6,851 35	Moravians of the Thames.

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursements.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Western Superintendency (Continued)	Distribution	2,809 62		
	Travelling expenses	12 00		
	Percentage on receipts	42 18		
	Interest on Trust Funds		2,863 80	Wyandotts of Anderdon.
	do do		101 92	Wm. Wabuck.
Central and Eastern Superintendency	do do		76 43	James Manace.
	do do		127 38	Nancy Maiville.
	Distribution		135 28	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.
	Distribution	2,176 08		
	Purchase of oxen	200 60		
	Percentage on receipts	32 21		
	Construction of roads	2,604 62	2,408 29	Chippewas of Beausoliel.
	Repairs to do	50 00		
	Pension	30 00		
	Inspection of timber	28 00		
	Revaluation of land	120 00		
	Survey of Mill site	43 00		
	Fishing license, Salt Bay	20 00		
	Repairs to wharf at Colpoy's Bay	75 00		
	Refund	47 92		
	Percentage on receipts	551 07		
	Distribution	8,717 72	12,287 33	Chippewas of Saugeen.
	Construction of roads	2,754 63		
	Repairs to do	100 00		
	Pensions	100 50		
	Inspection of timber	28 00		
	Valuation of lands	170 00		
	Improvements	738 00		
	Survey of Mill site	43 00		
	Repairs to wharf at Colpoy's Bay	75 00		
	Refund	47 92		
	Removal expenses	100 00		
	Percentage on receipts	687 12		
	Distribution	10,615 64	15,459 81	Chippewas of Nawash.
	do	2,367 36		
	Percentage on receipts	24 22		
	Distribution	1,046 12	2,391 58	Chippewas of Rama.
	Vaccination	40 00		
	Percentage on receipts	11 70		
	Distribution	7,748 38	1,097 82	Chippewas of Snake Island.
	Percentage on receipts	534 41		
	Pensions	30 00		
	Rents	2,524 07		
	Musical instruments, &c	185 00		
	Lumber for church yard fence	98 88		
	Transfer from principal to interest	1,801 00		
	Synod delegation	30 00		
	Provisions	35 25		
	Repairs to school-house	9 40		

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental
Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Continued.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Central and Eastern Su- perintendency (<i>Con.</i>).	Roads	70 00		
	Insurance	109 00		
	Improvements	232 50		
	Travelling expenses	48 70		
	Transfers	19 92		
	Advance of annuity to Samp- son Green	147 18		
	Repairs to church	328 05		
	Forest Bailiff	39 00		
			13,990 74	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte
	Distribution	3,358 82		
	Percentage on receipts	216 27		
	Law expenses	961 75		
	Improvements	150 00		
	Forest Warden	74 75		
	Fence round cemetery	120 00		
Grand River Superinten- dency	Distribution	660 54		
	Percentage on receipts	9 60		
			4,884 59	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
	Distribution	2,489 43		
	Percentage on receipts	12 70		
	Loan to James Miller	130 00		
			674 14	Mississaguas of Scugog.
	Distribution	44,394 78		
	Percentage on receipts	659 92		
	Pensions	275 00		
	Bridges	360 00		
	House Rent	50 00		
	Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday	220 49		
	Chiefs' board money	800 00		
	Refund	303 75		
	Deputation	175 00		
	Relief	16 40		
	Maintaining boy Ogle	96 00		
	Travelling expenses	40 00		
	Transfer	470 00		
	Sundries	127 50		
	Medical comforts	97 71		
	Fire losses	525 00		
	Improvements	255 00		
	Contingencies	259 98		
	Advertising	26 40		
			2,632 13	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes.
	Distribution	4,615 09		
	Percentage on receipts	15 44		
	Supplies	323 35		
	Roads, &c. ..	142 26		
	Sundries	204 79		
	Fire losses	150 00		
	Family of John Checkcock ..	72 25		
	Repairs to school-house	2 72		
	Painting Church	44 00		
	Pensions	218 75		
	Contingencies	34 95		
	Stoves and repairs to Mission house	30 00		
			49,152 93	Six Nations of Grand River
			5,853 60	Mississaguas of the Credit.

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, &c.—Continued.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Northern Superintendency.....	Distribution (Chief Dokis and Band).....	42 20		
	Distribution (Shawanegan Band).....	203 20		
	Distribution (general).....	2,217 32		
	do		2,462 72	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.
	do	416 40	1,946 84	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior
Cornwall Superintendency.....	Percentage on receipts.....	112 54		
	Distribution.....	3,100 00		
	Survey.....	9 00		
	Percentage to W. Colquhoun.....	257 94		
	Deputation expenses.....	10 00		
	Fencing grave-yard.....	48 85		
	Chief's allowance.....	50 00		
	Fuel for school-house.....	22 00		
	Legal expenses.....	20 00		
			528 94	Batchewana Indians.
Lake of Two Mountains.	Distribution.....	6,421 16		
	Percentage on receipts.....	366 20		
	Repairs to school-house.....	44 00		
	Fuel do	20 00		
			6,851 36	Iroquois of St. Regis.
St. Francis.....	Percentage on receipts.....		13 24	Lake of Two Mountains Indians.
	do do		41 88	Abenakis of St. Francis.
	General Fund, Provisional Account.....			Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger.
	Refunds		2,691 17	Suspense Account.
	Distribution	204 29		
Garden River.....	Percentage on receipts.....	197 43		
	Medicines.....	28 42		
	Examining timber.....	15 50		
	Transfer	36 75		
			482 39	Garden River Indians.
Caughnawaga, Eastern Division.....	Distribution.....	1,142 98		
	Missionary services.....	225 85		
Western Superintendency	Grants.....	80 00		
	Education and board.....	2,148 00		
	Insurance.....	33 50		
Lake Huron, Mississagua River.....	Distribution.....	172 07		
	Percentage on receipts.....	4 69		
Lake St. John.....			3,261 50	Indian Schools.
	Refund	7 58		
	Improvements.....	75 00		
	Percentage on receipts.....	2 10		
	Transfer	510 16		
Lake Nipissing.....	Interest transferred to principal.....	248 09		
			176 76	Lake Huron Indians on Mississagua River.
Lake Nipissing.....	Distribution.....	83 13		
	Percentage on receipts.....	78 93		
Nishiquaga and his Band			842 93	Lake St. John Indians.
	Refund		162 06	Lake Nipissing Indians.
			148 00	Nishiquaga and his Band.

RETURN C.—STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental
Expenditure, by the Indian Branch, &c.—*Concluded.*

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Nature of Disbursement.	Amount.	Total.	From what Fund Paid.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Manitoulin Island	Distribution	746 85		
	Percentage on receipts	495 81		
	Refund	40 90		
	Transfers	190 00		
River Desert	Distribution	1,209 11	1,383 56	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island,
	Percentage on receipts	195 97		
	Travelling expenses	49 00		
	Improvements	130 00		
Spanish River.	Distribution		1,583 08	River Desert Indians.
Thessalon River	do		37 59	Spanish River Indians.
Whitefish River	do	33 63	100 40	Thessalon River.
	Percentage on receipts	1 68		
Fort William, Lake Su- perior	Refund	241 00	35 31	White Fish River Indians.
	Percentage on receipts	75 15		
Chief Tetemonais and band	Distribution		316 15	Fort William, Lake Superior
Upper Ottawa	Percentage on receipts		100 00	Chief Tetemonais and Band
			51 01	Nipissingues, Algonquins, and Ouataouais.
Parry Island	Distribution		1,326 40	Parry Island Indians.
French River	do		49 10	French River Indians.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1873.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT of Sums paid out of the Lower Canada Indian Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1873.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements,	Amount.
		\$ cts.
Lower Canada.....	Salaries to sundry Roman Catholic Missionaries	804 28
	do School Teachers.....	1,370 00
	Grants to relieve distress	4,761 25
	Travelling expenses	512 30
	Medical attendants	180 00
	Survey	222 50
	Commission paid to Indian Agent at Caughnawaga	219 24
	Repairs to Caughnawaga School House	198 50
	Compensation to J. B. Parent... ..	23 00
	Fishing nets.....	150 00
	Grant towards School Building at Lorette.....	100 00
	Compensation to Charles Ouimet, removing squatters from Caughnawaga Reserve.....	28 00
	Vaccination	100 00
		8,669 07

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, March 31st, 1874.

RETURN E.

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended 30th June, 1873, from Nova Scotia Funds.

Station, Superinten- dency or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts.		Nature of Office or Service.	From what Fund Payable.
	<i>Salaries.</i>	\$	cts.		
Nova Scotia..	John Harlow..	100	00	Indian Agt., Dist. 1.	Indians of
	Rev. P. M. Holden	100	00	do 2.	Nova Scotia.
	Rev. Peter Danaher.	100	00	do 3.	
	Rev. B. McDonald	100	00	do 4.	
	J. J. McKinnon, jun.	100	00	do 5.	
	Rev. J. McDougall.	100	00	do 6.	
	Joseph B. McDonald.	100	00	do 7.	
	Miss Rosanna McLaughlin	50	00	School Teacher	
			750 00		
	<i>Distribution.</i>				
	District No. 1.	200	00		
	do 2.	270	00		
	do 3.	200	00		
	do 4.	250	00		
	do 5.	266	20		
	do 6.	350	00		
	do 7.	250	00		
			1,786 20		
	Ploughing		43 76		
	Building house, District 2		80 00		
	Supplies to Indians.		26 50		
	Relief to sick Indians, District 3		50 00		
	Repairing school-house, District 1		150 00		
	Medical relief.		281 28		
			3,167 74		

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, March 31st, 1874.

RETURN E (1)

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ending 30th June, 1873, from New Brunswick Funds.

Station, Superintendency, or Division.	Character of Disbursements.	Amounts.		From what Fund payable.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
New Brunswick...	<i>Salaries.</i>			
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	100 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	200 00		
	Dr. J. S. Benson	30 00		
	Rev. Jos. Theberge	88 18		
	Rev. William Morrissey	88 18		
	Charles Sargeant	465 93		
	William Fisher	465 93		
			1,438 22	Indians of New Bruns- wick.
	Medical attendance		132 87	
	Distribution		1,000 00	
	Seed, Grain Co., Kent	115 00		
	do Westmoreland	130 00		
	do Northumberland	150 00		
	do Restigouche	60 00		
	do Gloucester	55 00		
	do Victoria	150 00		
	do Carleton	55 00		
	do York	125 00		
	do Charlotte	100 00		
	do St. John	60 00		
			1,000 00	
	Supplies		145 35	
			3,716 44	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE PROVINCES, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1874.

RETURN E (2).

STATEMENT of Special Payments, Contingent and Incidental Expenditure by the Indian Branch, Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, from the funds of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

DR.		CR.
17	<p>To Balance 1st July, 1872.....</p> <p>The following payment, made during the year ended 30th June, 1873, viz:</p> <p>Sir Peter Tait & Co., clothing for Indian chiefs..... 798 50</p> <p>Canadian Express Co., freight..... 97 60</p> <p>Jos. Hall Manufacturing Co., 50 iron beam ploughs..... 700 00</p> <p>Rice, Lewis & Son, 50 sets of iron harrows..... 564 00</p> <p>W. M. Simpson, payment of annuities under Treaty No. 1..... 6,639 00</p> <p>do Gratuity money and annuities for Berens River Indians absent when Treaty No. 2 was concluded..... 4,023 00</p> <p>do do Fort Ellice Indians do Annuities under Treaty No. 2..... 3,600 00</p> <p>do do Gratuity money and annuities to Indians absent when Treaty No. 2 was concluded..... 1,863 00</p> <p>do Six months' salary to 31st December, 1872..... 620 00</p> <p>do do..... 960 00</p> <p>N. Chastelaine, salary as interpreter, from 17th March to 31st December, 1872..... 132 00</p> <p>Robt. Pither, salary from 17th February to 31st December, 1872..... 137 92</p> <p>Molynaux St. John, salary from 23rd July to 31st March, 1873..... 850 88</p> <p>J. A. N. Provancher, travelling expenses..... 690 21</p> <p>do Advance account of salary..... 132 00</p> <p>Hudson's Bay Co., blankets, &c..... 400 00</p> <p>F. Cumberland, transport..... 3,604 45</p> <p>Sir John Rose, 30 silver medals..... 1,539 63</p> <p>Hon. James McKay, cattle and oxen..... 381 72</p> <p>Treasurer of Manitoba, payment account of Indiscreet..... 630 39</p> <p>463 77</p>	<p>16,927 16</p> <p>By Cash through the Assistant Receiver-General, Winnipeg.....</p> <p>Legislative grants.....</p> <p>Balance.....</p>
	23,145 40	45,072 65

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant Indian Affairs.

H. Moffatt, services rendered to commissioners ..	105 00	
E. Marvin, garden implements ..	15 99	
A. R. Robertson, Q. C., fees as Counsel ..	143 75	
J. B. Saunders, copying tracings ..	43 00	
Hudson's Bay Co., shirts ..	49 75	
J. T. Dunlop, horse hire ..	18 00	
J. T. Baker, copying field notes ..	25 00	
McLumont, Union Jacks ..	256 25	
I. W. Powell, telegrams ..	8 75	
do postage ..	21 42	
do blankets ..	10 00	
do expenses to Cowichan Exhibition ..	25 50	
do relief of destitute Indians at Fort Alexandria ..	75 00	
do medicines and seeds for Indians ..	20 25	
do biscuits for Indians ..	17 96	
do expenses on H. M. S. <i>Bozer</i> , up the coast ..	277 25	
do salary as agent from 1st December, 1872, to 30th June, 1873 ..	1,450 00	
do contingencies ..	66 25	
Balance ..	7,485 77	
	14,506 84	
	22,549 56	22,549 56

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA.

F.-- STATEMENT and condition of the Indian Fund, showing the Balance at the year ended 30th June, 1873, and the

Dr.

Balance on 30th June, 1872.	RECEIPTS.					Total.
	Interest.	Special Grants.	Land Rents and Timber.	Transfers.	Total Receipts.	
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
228 72	11 82		350 49		362 31	591 03
1,807 48	91 79		418 83		510 62	2,318 10
8,026 27	429 24		998 20		1,427 44	9,453 71
48,776 60	2,523 31		412 47		2,935 78	51,712 38
70,920 19	3,561 01		408 50	200 00	4,259 51	75,179 70
141,674 54	7,540 71		4,998 50		12,539 21	154,213 75
227,805 75	12,023 35		8,660 78		20,686 13	248,491 88
189,676 41	10,138 80		6,401 51		16,540 31	206,216 72
56,546 15	2,881 88		61 77		2,943 65	59,489 80
49,884 86	2,586 46		401 09		2,987 55	52,872 41
22,008 34	1,171 06		152 97		1,234 03	23,932 37
935 56	47 50				47 50	983 06
715 08	39 24				39 24	754 32
287 68	35 61		1,053 00		1,088 61	1,376 29
782 40	40 02		8 00		48 02	830 42
7,270 98	379 13		1,925 04		2,304 17	9,575 15
2,363 63	116 75		298 00	114 00	528 75	2,892 38
348 26	18 60		72 00		90 60	438 86
192,595 31	10,599 59	1,400 00	644 91	5,389 64	18,034 14	210,629 45
42,422 72	2,343 13				2,343 13	44,765 85
3,168 15	144 37		1,872 35	7 76	2,024 98	5,193 13
32,166 46	1,853 90		833 95		2,687 85	34,854 31
938 10	47 64		46 94		94 58	1,032 68
1,745 08	82 70		611 29		693 99	2,439 07
1,112 75	55 40		584 28	0 31	639 99	1,752 74
.....	1 40		62 00		63 40	63 40
1,094 70	59 10				59 10	1,153 80
116,129 02	5,884 45	400 00	19 04		6,303 49	122,432 51
2,532 04	126 99				126 99	2,659 03
1,519 22	76 20				76 20	1,595 42
39 27	2 00				2 00	41 27
604 76	31 73		27 00		58 73	663 49
75,103 29	3,999 59		2,364 50		6,364 09	81,467 29
116,372 66	6,421 23		182 24		6,603 47	122,976 13
54,241 75	2,719 79		127 00		2,846 79	57,088 54
10,190 10	506 47		192 00		698 47	10,897 57
95,717 15	5,234 38		9,551 88	50 14	14,836 40	110,553 55
135,825 01	7,034 81		3,786 54		10,821 35	146,646 36
2,694 51	136 38		32 25		168 63	2,863 14
752 10	61 87	3,200 00	28 41		3,290 28	4,042 38
2,486 20	147 93	3,300 00	19 50		3,467 43	5,953 63
410 54	32 32			567 36	599 68	1,010 22
48,031 00	2,454 72				2,454 72	50,485 72
37,969 14	1,941 16				1,941 16	39,910 30
14,158 36	832 84		6,450 74	133 25	7,406 83	21,565 19
.....	34 26		11 87	1,498 36	1,544 49	1,544 49
24,438 90	1,228 12		56 00		1,284 12	25,723 02
2,689 05	134 86			1,285 68	1,420 54	4,109 59
22,300 11	1,145 58		2,082 12		3,227 70	25,527 81
911 62	46 33		160 00		206 33	1,117 95
843,919 59	48,575 01		7,802 06		56,377 07	900,296 66
937 88	47 64				47 64	985 52
1,011 27	58 20				58 20	1,069 47
699 26	35 05				35 05	735 31
.....	21 01		555 65		576 66	576 66
2,025 64	101 60				101 60	2,127 24
254 64	12 92		28 10		41 02	295 66
56,101 81	2,971 67		492 50	240 00	3,704 17	59,805 98
2,775,967 97	150,972 62	8,300 00	65,243 77	9,476 50	233,995 89	3,009,563 86

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA.

Credit thereof on the 30th of June, 1872, the Receipts and Payments during the Credit Balance at the date last mentioned.

Cr.

NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND.	EXPENDITURE.			Balance on 30th June, 1873.
	Warrants.	Transfers.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
.... Abenakis of St. Francis.....		13 22	13 24	577 79
.... Amalacites of Isle Vert and Viger.....		41 88	41 88	2,276 22
.... Batchewana Indians.....	416 40	112 54	528 94	8,924 77
.... Beausoleil Indians.....	2,701 08	32 21	2,733 29	48,979 09
.... Chippewas of the Thames.....	3,797 93	1,480 36	5,278 29	69,901 41
.... do Sarnia.....	7,764 88	499 85	8,264 73	145,949 02
.... do Nawash.....	15,347 19	687 12	16,034 31	232,457 57
.... do Sauguen.....	12,633 26	508 07	13,141 33	193,075 39
.... do Walpole Island.....	3,215 39	1,289 04	4,504 43	54,985 37
.... do Rama.....	2,567 36	24 22	2,591 58	50,280 83
.... do Snake Island.....	1,177 88	11 70	1,189 58	22,742 79
.... Clench, J. B., payments in liquidation of his deficits.....				983 06
.... Durham Indians.....				754 32
.... Fort William Band, Lake Superior.....	241 00	75 15	316 15	1,060 14
.... French River Reserve.....	49 10		49 10	781 32
.... Garden River Indians.....	248 21	234 18	482 39	9,032 76
.... General Fund.....	298 00	86 50	384 50	2,507 88
.... Hurons of Lorette.....		2 16	2 16	436 70
.... Indian Land Management Fund.....	18,714 33	488 53	19,202 86	191,426 59
.... Indian Schools.....	2,353 50		2,353 50	42,412 35
.... Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,368 83		1,368 83	3,824 30
.... do St. Regis.....	3,561 79		3,561 79	31,292 52
.... Lake Huron Indians on Mississaga River.....	172 07	4 69	176 76	855 92
.... Lake Nipissing Indians.....	83 13	78 93	162 06	2,277 01
.... Lake St. John Indians.....	82 58	512 26	594 84	1,157 90
.... Lake Temiscamingue Reserve.....		63 40	63 40	
.... Lake of Two Mountain Indians.....				1,153 80
.... Lower Canadian Indian Fund.....	8,681 57	7 76	8,689 33	115,743 18
.... Maiville (Nancy).....	127 38		127 38	2,531 65
.... Manace (James).....	76 43		76 43	1,518 99
.... Manitoulin Island (unceded).....				41 27
.... Meganattewan and Naiscouteyong Reserves.....				663 49
.... Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	5,056 32	218 77	5,275 09	76,192 20
.... do Crédit.....	6,675 31	15 44	6,690 75	116,285 38
.... do Rice and Mud Lakes.....	2,754 43	12 70	2,767 13	54,321 41
.... do Scugog.....	710 54	11 52	722 06	10,175 51
.... Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	12,671 41	564 33	13,235 74	97,317 81
.... Moravians of the Thames.....	6,921 16	366 20	7,287 36	139,359 00
.... Munsees of the Thames.....	135 95		135 95	2,727 19
.... New Brunswick Indians.....	3,716 44		3,716 44	325 94
.... Nova Scotia Indians.....	3,187 24		3,187 24	2,766 39
.... Nipissingues, Algonquins and Outonais of Upper Ottawa.....		51 01	51 01	959 21
.... Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.....	2,462 72		2,462 72	48,023 00
.... do Lake Superior.....	1,946 84		1,946 84	37,963 46
.... do Manitoulin (ceded portion).....	787 75	497 81	1,285 56	20,279 63
.... Oneidas of Thames.....	592 50	1 18	593 68	950 81
.... Parry Island Indians.....	1,326 40		1,326 40	24,396 62
.... Pottawatamies of Walpole Island.....	135 28		135 28	3,974 51
.... River Desert Indians.....	1,387 11	195 97	1,583 08	23,944 73
.... Serpent River Reserve.....	79 56		79 56	1,038 39
.... Six Nations of Grand River.....	50,573 21	1,242 92	51,817 13	848,479 53
.... Spanish River Reserve.....	37 50		37 50	948 62
.... Tetemontis and his Band.....	100 00		100 00	969 47
.... Thessalon River Reserve.....	100 40		100 40	624 91
.... Tobique, N. B., Reserve.....				576 06
.... Wababuck, William.....	101 92		101 92	2,025 22
.... White Fish River Reserve.....	33 63	1 68	35 31	260 35
.... Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	3,166 62	42 18	3,208 80	56,597 18
	190 339 53	9,476 50	199,816 03	2,810 177 83

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs,

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1873.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teacher.	Salary per annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.							
Carradoc Reserve—Mount Elgin Industrial School	* Ephraim Evans, D.D. ..	\$ cts.	Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Funds and Indian Funds				
Morravians of the Thames	John G. Bryson	300 00	Funds of the Tribe	19	15	34	This is a Boarding School for Indian children ;
Wandotets of Anderson	J. E. Maguire	250 00	do	8	6	14	towards the support of
Chippewas of Sarnia	Alfred A. Jones	250 00	do	10	6	16	30 of whom \$60.00 per
do Kettle Point	Joshua Greenbird	200 00	do	7	7	14	annum for each is con-
do Walpole Island	James Cameron	300 00	Church Society and Indian Funds	16	15	31	tributed from Indian
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Indian Funds	16	11	27	Funds.
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	Joseph Wancansh	200 00	do	17	12	29	
Ojettas of the Thames	Mary Ann Jones	200 00	do	22	12	34	No return received.
Chippewas of Saugeen	Alice A. Hinds	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	13	23	36	
do	D. Craddock	250 00	Funds of Band and Church of Eng- land Missionary Society	23	13	36	
do	Peter Keghick	300 00	Funds of Band and Congregational Missionary Society	11	10	21	
do	S. J. Dowling	250 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Mis- sionary Society	17	16	33	
do	E. A. Delong	200 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Mis- sionary Society	20	15	35	
do	Wm. Law	300 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Mis- sionary Society	13	10	23	
do	Charles Grylls	200 00	Funds of Band and Wesleyan Mis- sionary Society	9	8	17	
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	George Crook	400 00	New England Company	27	21	48	
do Rice Lake	Lizzie Sanderson	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society	11	8	19	
do Scoug	E. A. Barrett	200 00	do	30	20	50	No school in 1873.
do Alnwick	William J. Wilson	370 00	Indian Funds and by White Set- tlers	24	19	43	
Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	T. B. McShea	400 00	New England Company and by assessment of land	14	18	32	
do	Susan Hill	150 00	Indian Funds	18	32	50	

Six Nation Indians.

Mohawk Institution	Isaac Barefoot	400 00	New England Company	35	28	63	Children taught to do house-work and farming; and are boarded and clothed by the Company.
At Brantford	J. M. Fisher	200 00	do	39	30	69	
2. On the Grand River	Miss H. Crombie	200 00	do	24	22	46	
3. do	James H. Powles	200 00	do	18	16	34	
4. do	Miss M. Diamond	200 00	do	27	10	43	
5. do	Mrs. S. Carpenter	200 00	do	16	14	30	
6. do	Mrs. Osborne	200 00	do	15	10	25	
7. do	Nelles Monture	200 00	do	31	16	47	
8. do	Miss Herchner	200 00	do	27	15	42	
9. do	Miss Stewart	200 00	do	14	14	28	
10. do	Mrs. Millard	200 00	do	18	9	27	
11. do	B. Carpenter	200 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society				
12. do	* Miss C. Burning	200 00	By parents and White people				
Missagnas of the Credit, on the Grand River ..	A. R. Pyne	400 00	Funds of Band	28	15	43	Two other schools connected with this Band have been closed since 1871.
Montoulin Island, Wikwemikong ..	Jos. Jennesaux and Assistant	300 00	Indian Funds	85	59	144	
do Shequindah	William Stinson	300 00	do and Church Society	25	21	46	
do Little Current	Jennie Ross	350 00	do and Poor-School Fund	6	6	12	
do Sucker Creek .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	School discontinued.
do Sheshequanning .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Garden River	Fred. Frost	300 00	do and from Great Britain	32	17	49	An Industrial home for Indian children was erected during the year; but almost immediately after its completion it was destroyed by fire.
Garden River	Christopher Kottmann .....	.....	.....	23	13	36	Six of the children boarded at the school for several months.
Port William, Lake Superior	Rev. J. P. Choué and Miss J. Martin	150 00	Indian Funds	19	25	44	A boarding and day-school Children are instructed in domestic work, as well as in the ordinary branches of education in the English and Indian languages.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
Micmacs of Restigouche	Miss Isabella McTumney	160 00	do	40	24	64	
do Maria	Miss Louise Cyr	150 00	do	10	7	17	
Lake of Two Mountain Indians ..	Sister Ste. Dorothee	350 00	Seminary of Montreal ..	42	42	82	
do	Sister Ste. Claude	160 00	do	40	.....	.....
do	Brother Philipp	200 00	do	25	35	60	
do	Miss A. Cousins	40 00	Wesleyan Missionary Society ..	31	8	39	
do	Michael White	20 00	Indian Funds .....	.....	.....	.....
do	Books, &c.	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Caughnawaga	Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Salary not given.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion for the Year ended 30 th June, 1873.—
Continued.

Indian Reserve or Band to which School belongs.	Name of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	From what Funds paid.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Pupils.	Remarks.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.							
<i>Continued.</i>							
Abitibi of St. Francis.....	Joseph Laurent	\$ cts. 163 00	Indian and Provincial Funds	14	25	39	
do do	Miss J. Tucker	200 00	Indian Funds and Church Society	18	12	30	
Bay Mills of St. Regis.....	Mrs. Powell.....	200 00	Indian Funds.....	19	21	40	
Res. Desert Indians.....	Sisters Stc. Gertrude and Michel.....	150 00	do	46	51	97	
Res. of Lorette	Miss L. Dubuc.....	150 00	Bureau of Education.....	23	24	47	
Abitibi of Bécancour	O. Thibaut & M. F. Ri- vard, teachers of French- Canadian School	495 00	do	1	1	2	There is no special school for the Bécancour In- dians.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.							
Indians of Annapolis County, near Bear River.....							No report received from this or from any schools for Indians in Nova Scotia.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.							
(No Schools.)							
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.							
St. Peter's Reserve.....	W. H. Prince.....	350 00	Provincial and Indian Funds, and from contributions by Indians	29	31	60	
Harry Prince, Chief							
do	John Sinclair	350 00	Provincial and Indian Funds, and from contributions by Indians	28	32	60	

**CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands in the Dominion of Canada,
by Provinces.**

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Oneidas of the Thames.....	633	633	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	609	609	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moravians do	278	273	.....	5	.....	.....
Wyandotts of Anderdon.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	817	841	24	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia	548	553	5	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Snake Island	126	127	1	.....	.....	.....
do Rama	261	261	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Christian Island.....	183	181	.....	2	.....	.....
Odahwahs and Pottawattamies of Christian Island.....	38	37	.....	1	.....	.....
Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes.....	313	305	.....	8	.....	.....
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	757	759	2	.....	.....	.....
Mississaguas of Aluwick	194	205	11	.....	.....	.....
Ojibways of Sandy Island.....	184	179	.....	5	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saugeen.....	331	335	4	.....	.....	.....
do Cape Croker	360	370	10	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island	84	85	1	.....	.....	.....
Six Nations of the Grand River	2,952	2,992	40	.....	.....	.....
Mississaguas of the Cr�dit	208	215	7	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	1,312	1,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Lake Huron	1,072	1,647	575	.....	.....	.....
Manitoulin Island Indians	1,566	1,582	16	.....	.....	.....
Carlton County do	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of South Lanark.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North do	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
do South Renfrew	79	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North do	94	94	.....	.....	.....	.....
do South Nipissing	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North do	312	312	.....	.....	.....	.....
					13,509	14,184	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,351	1,491	140	.....	.....	.....
do St. Regis	(in 1871) 896	911	15	.....	.....	.....
Nipissingues, Algonquins and Iroquois of the Lake of Two Mountains.....	416	515	99	.....	.....	.....
River Desert Indians	347	427	80	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Temiscamingue	198	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
do South Pontiac.....	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North do	520	520	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Hull	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Picanock	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Hincks	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Eagle River.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kensington	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Bouchette.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Tonnasine	166	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sakahouga	82	82	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Indians of Bowman.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Lievres West.....	54	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Mulgrave.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Ste. Angélique.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Petite Nation.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Ripon.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North Nation.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North Rouge.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Argenteuil.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Doncaster.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Montcalm.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Joliette.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Berthier.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Richelieu.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Iberville.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Mississquoi.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sheffield.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Maskinongé.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
do South St. Maurice.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
do North do.....	175	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abenakis of St. Francis.....	294	316	22	.....	.....	.....
do Becancour.....	68	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Stanstead.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Compton.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Portneuf.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hurons of Lorette.....	264	295	31	.....	.....	.....
Abenakis and Montagnais of Point Bleu, Chicoutimi and Roberval... (in 1871)	423	283	.....	140	.....	.....
Montagnais of the Moisie Seven Islands, Betsiamits, and Mingan....	1,309	1,309	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amalecites formerly of Viger.....	79	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Micmacs of Maria.....	70	67	.....	3	.....	.....
do Restigouche.....	412	451	39	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Gaspé Basin.....	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	2,860	.....	.....	10,560	10,843	

The causes of the decrease are that many of the Abenakis have left this section for the Lower St. Lawrence, and some Montagnais have gone North. There have also been a number of deaths.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Indians of Annapolis.....	63	90	27	.....	.....	.....
do Digby.....	224	200	.....	24	.....	.....
do Yarmouth.....	20	30	10	.....	.....	.....
(in 1871)						
do Shelburne.....	28	42	14	.....	.....	.....
do Lunenburg.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
do King's.....	61	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Queen's.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Halifax.....	115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Hants.....	168	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Cumberland.....	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Colchester.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pictou.....	192	174	.....	18	.....	.....
do Guysborough.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Antigonish.....	151	156	5	.....	.....	.....
do Cape Breton.....	188	188	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase.	Decrease.	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Indians of Richmond.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Inverness.....	138	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
					1,751	1,766	

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Indians of Restigouche.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Northumberland.....	435	435	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Westmoreland.....	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Gloucester.....	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Charlotte.....	52	57	5	.....	.....	.....
do Kent.....	309	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Victoria.....	148	160	12	.....	.....	.....
do St. John.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Sunbury.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Kings.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Queens.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Carlton.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do York.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	261	268	7	.....	1,362	1,386	

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Lake Manitoba Indians.....	160	195	35	.....	.....	.....
Pembina Band.....	312	309	.....	3	.....	.....
Fort Garry Indians.....	233	362	29	.....	.....	.....
Waterhen and Crane River Indians...	176	204	28	.....	.....	.....
Portage La Prairie Band.....	447	573	126	.....	.....	.....
Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake Indians.....	113	115	2	.....	.....	.....
Fairford Band (No. 1).....	107	90	.....	17	.....	.....
do (No. 2).....	192	277	85	.....	.....	.....
Broken Head River Indians.....	93	90	.....	3	.....	.....
Fort Alexander Indians.....	320	394	74	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Band.....	1,493	1,746	253	.....	.....	.....
Indians of Rainy Lake and Rainy River	386	346	.....	40	.....	.....
do Lake of the Woods.....	346	325	.....	21	.....	.....
do Shoal Lake.....	111	102	.....	9	.....	.....
do Fort Francis.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cree Indians estimated at.....	7,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blackfeet do do.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blood do do.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peagin do do.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lurcees do do.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assiniboine do.....	500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Crees do.....	425	425	.....	.....	.....	.....
R.M. Assiniboine do.....	225	225	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux do.....	600	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assabacah Indians.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage do.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
English River do.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungry Hall do.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
							Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians.

CENSUS RETURN of the different Indian Tribes or Bands.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Tribe or Band.	Population in 1872.	Population when last heard from.	Increase	Decrease	Population by Provinces in 1872.	Population by Provinces as last heard from.	Remarks.
Pickere Lake do		113					
Flower and Eagle Lake Indians		93					
Sturgeon Lake Indians		52					
Mille Lac Indians		77					
Riviere la Seine Indians		66					
Indians of the Arthabaska and Mackenzie District, together with white inhabitants		8,000			22,488	23,808	This District extends to the confines of Alaska.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cowichan Indians	7,000	7,000					
Comox do	120	120					
Aht do	3,500	3,500					
Quackeweltas, with sub-tribes	2,000	2,000					
Enclataws	1,500	1,500					
Millbanks Bella-Coolas	2,500	2,500					
Tsimpsheans	5,000	5,000					
Hydahs	2,500	2,500					
Tahelies	1,000	1,000					
Siccannies	500	500					
Shushwaps	2,500	2,500					
Kootemays	400	400			28,520		
						28,520	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island Indians		323				323	
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RUPERT'S LAND.

Indians of Rupert's House	400	400					Rupert's River.
Indians of Fort George, Great Whale River	450	450					Eastmain.
Indians of Little Whale River	50	50					do
do Nitchequon	180	180					do
do Osnaburgh	350	350					Albany River.
do Martin's Falls	300	300					do
do Long Lake	250	250					do
do New Brunswick	150	150					Moose River.
do Albany	700	700					do
do Mattamagamingue	120	120					do
do Flying Post	100	100					do
do Mettatchewan	50	50					do
do Abittibi	450	450					do
do Long Portage Post	50	50					do
do Moose Factory	420	420					do
do Waswanapee	200	200					Rupert's River.
do Mistasine	150	150					do
						4,570	

24.

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